THE ATHENÆUM

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[JAMES HOLMES, TOOK'S COURT, CHANCERY LANE.

PRACTICAL and ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY.—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON. Commencing OCTOBER 1. Professor A. W. WILLIAMSON, Ph. D. For Practical Instruction in Organic and General Chemistry, and the Principles of Chemical Research as applied more particularly to Agriculture, Medicine, and the Manufacturing Arts.—The Laboratory is open daily, from the 1st of October to the end of July, from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M., except on Saturdays, when it is closed at 2 o'clock.

Students occupy themselves with subjects of their own choice, under sanction of the Professor, by whom they are assisted with needful instruction and advice.

A Prize of 50l. has been offered by Alexander Williamson, Esq., for the most successful experimental research undertaken in the Birkbeck Laboratory during the Session 1852-53. This Prize may be competed for by all Students who attend the Annual Course of Instruction in the Laboratory. It will be awarded in August 1853, at the end of the Session. Mr. Williamson has announced that he will probably offer similar prizes for the two following years.

The Gold and Silver Medals, as rewards of merit for this Class, will be given by the Council as usual. *Fees*:—Session, 26l. 5s.; six months, 18l. 18s.; three months, 10l. 10s.; one month, 4l. 4s.

COURSE of GENERAL CHEMISTRY.—Prof. GRAHAM'S LECTURES are daily, except Saturday, from 1st October to 18th April, at 11 A.M. Fee for Perpetual Admission, 8l.; Whole Term, 6l.; Half Term, 3l.

A Prospectus, with full details, may be had at the Office of the College.

JOHN HOPPUS, Ph. D., Dean of the Faculty of Arts.
WILLIAM SHARPEY, M.D., Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.
CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

August 30, 1852.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—NEW STUDENTS will be admitted into the following Departments on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1852:—

The THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT, which provides a course of instruction, essentially practical in its nature, for those who propose to offer themselves as Candidates for Holy Orders. The two Archbishops and twenty-four of the Bishops have consented to admit as Candidates for Holy Orders those who shall produce a certificate of having passed a satisfactory examination after two years' study at King's College.

The DEPARTMENT of GENERAL LITERATURE and SCIENCE, including Greek and Latin, Mathematics, English Literature and History, French and German, and adapted for those Students who purpose to proceed to the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, &c.

The DEPARTMENT of APPLIED SCIENCES, which provides a course of instruction for those who are likely to be engaged in Civil Engineering, Surveying, Architecture, and the higher branches of Manufacturing Art. Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Surveying, Geometrical Drawing, Mineralogy and Geology, Manufacturing Art and Machinery, are taught in this Department.

The MILITARY DEPARTMENT—intended for the training of those who expect Commissions in the Army, or direct appointments in the Hon. East India Company's Service, and including Latin and Ancient History, Mathematics, English History and Geography, French and German, Drawing and Fortification.

The SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, September 21, when new Pupils will be admitted.

The School is now divided into two parts:—

1. The Division of Classics, Mathematics, and General Literature, the studies in which are directed to prepare Pupils for the Universities, for the Theological, General Literature, and Medical Departments of King's College, and for the Learned Professions.

2. The Division of Modern Instruction, including Pupils intended for General and Mercantile Pursuits; for the Classes of Architecture, Engineering, and Military Science in King's College; for the Military Academies; for the Royal Navy and the Commercial Marine.

Further particulars respecting any one of these Departments may be obtained from the King's College Calendar (to be obtained at the College, price 2s. 6d., or sent by post, 3s.); or by application to J. W. Cunningham, Esq., Secretary, King's College, London.

July, 1852. R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

OWENS COLLEGE, MANCHESTER.—(In connexion with the University of London.)—Session 1852-3. The COLLEGE will OPEN for the SESSION 1852-3 on MONDAY, the 4th of October next, and the EXAMINATION previous to the admission of proposing Students will commence on that day, and be continued on following days, at Ten o'clock A.M. at the College. The Session will terminate in July, 1853.

Courses of Instruction will be given in the following Departments:—

Comparative Grammar and English Language and Literature—Prof. A. J. Scott, A.M., Principal.
Logic, and Mental and Moral Philosophy—Prof. A. J. Scott, A.M.
Language and Literature of Greece and Rome—Prof. J. G. Greenwood, B.A.
Mathematics and Physics—Prof. Archibald Sandeman, A.M.
History—Prof. J. G. Greenwood, B.A.
Chemistry, and its Application to the Arts, &c.—Prof. Edward Frankland, Ph.D. F.C.S.
Chemistry, Analytical and Practical, with Manipulation in the Laboratory, which is fitted up with every requisite convenience for the prosecution of this department—Prof. Edward Frankland, Ph.D. F.C.S.
Natural History: The entire Course occupies two Sessions, the portions for the present Session including Zoology, and Human and Comparative Anatomy and Physiology—Prof. W. C. Williamson, M.R.C.S.L.
French Language and Literature—M. Podevin.
German Language and Literature—Mr. Theodores.

Additional Lectures, on which the attendance of the Students is optional and without fees.

On the Hebrew of the Old Testament, by Prof. Scott.
On the Greek of the New Testament, by Prof. Greenwood.
On the Relations of Religion to Ethics, by Prof. Scott.

Further particulars will be found in a Prospectus, which may be had from Mr. MATTINSON, at the College, Quay-street, Manchester, where application may be made to the Principal on every Wednesday prior to the 4th of October and on that day, and daily afterwards, between the hours of Ten and One.

BARLOW & ASTON, Solicitors to the Trustees, Town Hall-buildings, Manchester.

September 3rd, 1852.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BELFAST. SESSION 1852-53. FACULTY OF ARTS.

The SESSION will COMMENCE on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1852. The MATRICULATION EXAMINATION will begin on FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22.

THIRTY SCHOLARSHIPS, of the value of 24l. each, will be awarded, by examination, at the commencement of the Session. Scholars are exempted from payment of one-half the Class Fees in their department.

SEVEN SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS, of the value of 40l. each, will be awarded, by examination, at the commencement of the Session, to Students who shall have proceeded to the degree of B.A.

For the times and subjects of the several Examinations, the Courses of Study, and other particulars, including full information as to the method of proceeding for the degrees of B.A. and M.A. in the Queen's University in Ireland, see *The Belfast Queen's College Calendar for 1852.*

(By Order of the President)
W. J. C. ALLEN, Registrar.

Queen's College, Belfast, June, 1852.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BELFAST. SESSION 1852-53. DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

The SESSION will COMMENCE on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1852. The MATRICULATION EXAMINATION will begin on FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22.

TWO SCHOLARSHIPS, of the value of 20l. each, will be awarded, by examination, at the commencement of the Session. Scholars are exempted from the payment of one-half of the Class Fees in this department.

For the times and subjects of the several Examinations, the Courses of Study, and other particulars, including full information as to the method of proceeding to the diploma of Civil Engineering in the Queen's University in Ireland, see *The Belfast Queen's College Calendar* for 1852.

(By Order of the President)
W. J. C. ALLEN, Registrar.

Queen's College, Belfast, June, 1852.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK.—SESSION 1852-53.

On TUESDAY, the 19th of October next, at 10 o'clock A.M. an EXAMINATION will be held for the MATRICULATION of STUDENTS in the FACULTIES of ARTS, MEDICINE, and LAW, and in the Departments of CIVIL ENGINEERING and AGRICULTURE. Candidates are requested to send in their Names to the Registrar on or before FRIDAY, the 15th October.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The EXAMINATIONS for SCHOLARSHIPS will COMMENCE on THURSDAY, the 21st of October. The Council have the power of conferring at these Examinations TEN SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS of the value of 40l. each, viz., Seven in the Faculty of Arts, Two in the Faculty of Medicine, and One in the Faculty of Law; and FORTY-FIVE JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIPS, viz., Fifteen in Literature, and Thirteen in Science, of the value of 24l. each; Six in Medicine, Three in Law, and Two in Civil Engineering, of the value of 20l. each; and Four in Agriculture, of the value of 15l. each.

Prospectuses, containing full information as to the subjects of the Examinations, &c. may be had on application to the Registrar.

By order of the President,
14th Sept. 1852. FRANCIS ALBANI, A.M. Registrar.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, LONDON. So named by Royal Permission, and under the Royal Charter.

For GENERAL FEMALE EDUCATION, and for GRANTING to GOVERNESSES CERTIFICATES of QUALIFICATION.

A Branch of THE GOVERNESSES' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

Chairman—Rev. F. D. Maurice, M.A.
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E. Cowper, Esq.	Tom Taylor, Esq. M.A.
E. Forbes, Esq. F.R.S. F.L.S.	The Rev. R. C. Trench, B.D.
T. M. Goodeve, Esq. M.A.	Henry Warren, Esq.
The Rev. T. G. Hall, M.A.	The Rev. Alex. Wilson, M.A.

Michaelmas Term will commence October 4, 1852, and close December 18.

Lent Term will commence January 17, 1853, and close March 19.

Easter Term will commence April 7, 1853, and close June 29.

The Fees are—a composition of 26l. 5s. for the year, or 9l. 9s. for one term, for all the Lectures in any division; or 1l. 11s. 6d. per term, for those Classes which meet twice in the week, and 1l. 1s. for those which meet once: all payments to be made at entrance.

Individual instruction in Vocal Music in its higher branches will be given by Mr. George Benson, under the direction of Mr. Hullah; and in Instrumental Music by Messrs. R. Barnett, O. May, and W. Dorrell, under the direction of Mr. Sterndale Bennett. Instruction for advanced pupils in Drawing will be similarly arranged, under the direction of Mr. Mulready and Mr. Warren: the Fee for each, Three Guineas per term.

Arrangements have been made for teaching Animal and Flower Drawing, Modelling, and Ornamental Art, under the immediate superintendence of the Professors of Drawing; and for the prosecution of other studies not suitable to class teaching.

The Drawing Room is open to pupils for practice from 2 to 4 o'clock on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays during term.

Lectures in Botany, Chemistry, Geology, and the Useful Arts will be delivered in Easter Term.

Particulars may be ascertained at the College, daily, from 10 till 4; from the Deputy-Chairman at the College every Wednesday and Saturday before 2 o'clock; or from Mr. C. W. Klugh, Secretary to the Parent Society, 32, Sackville-street.

The Committee of Education place yearly Four Free Presentations at the disposal of the Parent Society; and it is hoped that others may be founded by individuals.

A PREPARATORY CLASS is opened for pupils of not less than nine years of age. The hours are from a ¼ to 10 to 1.

The payment is 15l. 15s. per Year—the year extending from the last week in September to the last week in July.

D'ORSAY'S WELLINGTON.—Mr. WALESBY will publish immediately a limited number of CASTS in BRONZE from the SMALLER AND LAST beautiful EQUESTRIAN STATUETTE of the deeply-lamented FIELD-MARSHAL ARTHUR, DUKE OF WELLINGTON, executed by the late Count D'ORSAY, especially patronized by the Great Duke himself, and engraved in the Illustrated News of the 14th of August last.

Thomas Walesby, Picture Gallery, 5, Waterloo-place, London.

ARUNDEL SOCIETY.—ELGIN MARBLES—CASTS from Mr. Cheverton's reduction of the THESEUS (to which a Prize Medal was awarded at the Great Exhibition) may be obtained on application to Mr. Mackay, at Messrs. P. & D. Colnaghi's, 13 and 14, Pall-mall East. Price 21s. (or to Members of the Arundel Society, 12s. 6d.)

CASTS of the ILISSUS, recently reduced by Mr. Cheverton to the same scale, may now be had on the same terms.

Electro-deposited CASTS of the THESEUS are to be had at Messrs. Elkington's, Regent-street; price to Subscribers, 15l. 15s.

By order of the Council,
G. AUBREY BEZZI, Hon. Sec.

Office of the Arundel Society, Nov. 5, 1851.

LADIES' COLLEGE, BEDFORD-SQUARE.—Parents wishing to complete their daughters' education at this College, are informed that a Home will be in readiness for them, at the opening of the Session in October, in the immediate neighbourhood, on a plan of equal division of expenses, so as to reduce the cost to the lowest consistent with the habits and feelings of Gentlewomen. Though not formally connected with the Ladies' College, no Pupil will be admitted into this Family unless recommended by one of the Lady Visitors or of the Professors.—Particulars may be had at the College.

THE LADIES' COLLEGE, 47, BEDFORD-SQUARE.—The SESSION 1852-53 will COMMENCE on WEDNESDAY, the 6th of October, when an INTRODUCTORY LECTURE will be delivered by Professor FINDLATER at Two o'clock. The CLASSES will meet on the 7th.

Biblical Literature—Rev. J. Baines, M.A., St. John's College, Oxford.
Moral Philosophy—Alexander Bain, Esq. A.M., formerly Lecturer on Moral Philosophy in Marischal College, Aberdeen.
Ancient History—Rev. W. Brownrigg Smith, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge.
Modern History—J. Langton Sanford, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn.
Mathematics—Rev. William Cook, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge.
Natural History—R. E. Grant, M.D., Professor of Comparative Anatomy in University College, London.
Natural Philosophy—Rev. William Cook, M.A.
Chemistry—Edward Solly, Esq. F.R.S. F.S.A. F.G.S., Professor of Chemistry to the Horticultural Society; and Lecturer on Chemistry at Addiscombe College.
Physical and Political Geography—Alexander Bain, Esq. M.A.
Latin with English Grammar—Rev. J. Baines, M.A.
English Language and Literature—Andrew Findlater, Esq. A.M., formerly Head Master of Gordon's Hospital, Aberdeen.
German Language and Literature—Adolph Heimann, Ph. D., Professor of German in University College, London.
French Language and Literature—M. Adolphe Ragon.
Italian Language and Literature—Signor Valetta.
Elocution—J. Wigan, Esq.
Vocal Music—Professor Hullah, of King's College, London.
Harmony—Wm. Sterndale Bennett, Esq.
Drawing—F. S. Cary, Esq.

The Prospectus, containing a List of the Lady Visitors, Programmes of Lectures, Directions for a Course of Study, the Time Table, and other particulars, may be had at the College, 47, Bedford-square, daily between ten and four.

EDUCATION.—The HEAD-MASTER of a well-established Public GRAMMAR SCHOOL, near Town, affording, first-rate Classical, Mathematical, and General Education, has VACANCIES FOR BOARDERS. Situation healthy—Terms moderate. Address Rev. M.A., care of Messrs. Sotheran & Co., Booksellers, 331, Strand.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE, REDLANDS, near BRISTOL.—Mr. GRIFFITH EDUCATES for general pursuits, or prepares for Universities, Military or Naval Schools and Professional Life. He has had satisfaction from the success of many University men, to whom, with other persons of eminence, he will direct reference. Strict mental and moral discipline is everywhere enforced.

A GERMAN LADY, whose references are of the first respectability, wishes to enter a family as an INSTRUCTRESS in her own Language, which is pure Hanoverian, or as German Teacher in a first-rate School; or she would not object to an Engagement of a few months in the country.—Address, E. G., care of Messrs. Rolandi, Foreign Booksellers, Berners-street, Oxford-street.

TO GOVERNESSES.—A LADY is anxious to meet with a Gentlewoman as PARTNER, who would relieve her of much of the anxiety of a limited number of Pupils in an establishment of nearly twenty years' standing. A very moderate sum would be required. Address A.Z., Kerr's Library, 32, Duke-street, Manchester-square.

GERMAN COLLEGE for YOUNG LADIES, OSBORNE HOUSE, Upper Avenue-road, St. John's Wood.—This Establishment, newly instituted, is conducted by a German Protestant Lady, who RECEIVES EIGHTEEN PUPILS, the daughters of gentlemen. The German and French Languages are not only continually used in conversation, but employed in the construction of other branches of knowledge, and thereby perfectly acquired. Eminent Masters attend for all the branches of education, and French and German Governesses reside in the house. The domestic arrangements are on the most liberal plan, and the highest references are given.—Terms, inclusive of all but Music, 110 Guineas per annum. Pianoforte, Solo Singing, or Harp, 10 Guineas per annum extra.

MUSIC and SINGING.—A LADY, who has studied with the best Masters, has a VACANCY for TWO or THREE PUPILS. She would receive them at home or at their own residences.—Apply, by letter, to J. L., at Ollivier's, 19, Old Bond-street.

LANGUAGES.—Hamiltonian System.—"This system is one of the most useful and important discoveries of the age. A pupil can acquire more in five or six weeks on this system than in two years on the old."—*Westminster Review.*—M. ROSENTHAL, assisted by English and Foreign Professors, continues to give LESSONS in the FRENCH, German, Italian, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, &c. LANGUAGES, Writing, Bookkeeping, &c., and to attend schools and families, at any distance, on very moderate terms.—Apply to Mr. Rosenthal, 355, Oxford-street, near the Pantheon.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL of MINES, and of SCIENCE APPLIED to the ARTS.

MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.

The SESSION of this SCHOOL will be opened on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd of November, with a LECTURE by Dr. LYON PLAYFAIR. The following Courses of Lectures will be given:—

1. CHEMISTRY, applied to Arts and Agriculture—Lyon Playfair, Ph.D., F.R.S.
2. NATURAL HISTORY, applied to Geology and the Arts—Edward Forbes, F.R.S.
3. MECHANICAL SCIENCE, with its Applications to Mining—Robert Hunt, Keeper of Mining Records.
4. METALLURGY, with its Special Applications—John Percy, M.D., F.R.S.
5. GEOLOGY, and its Practical Applications—A. C. Ramsay, F.R.S.
6. MINING and MINERALOGY—Warington W. Smyth, M.A., F.G.S.

The Fee for Matriculated Students for the Course of two years is one payment of 30*l.*, or two annual payments of 20*l.* This fee includes practical instruction in the field.

The Fees for the Laboratories are 15*l.*, for the Session of five months.

One of the "DUKE OF CORNWALL'S EXHIBITIONS," of 30*l.* per annum, to be held for two years, granted by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, will be competed for at the end of the Session.

Acting Mining Agents or Managers may attend the Lectures at half the usual charges. The same rule is applied to Officers in the Queen's or the Hon. E. I. Company's Service. Tickets for separate Courses are issued.

For further information apply to Mr. TRENHAM REEKS, Curator, at the Museum, Jermyn-street, London.

H. T. DE LA BECHE, Director.

ROYAL COLLEGE of CHEMISTRY, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

The COURSE of INSTRUCTION in this INSTITUTION is under the direction of Dr. A. W. HOFMANN. Hours of Attendance from Nine to Five.

The WINTER SESSION will COMMENCE on MONDAY, the 4th of October next, and end on Saturday, the 19th of February, 1853.

	£	s.	d.
The FEE for Students working every day in the Laboratory during the Session, is	15	0	0
Four days in the week	12	0	0
Three days in the week	10	0	0
Two days in the week	8	0	0
One day in the week	5	0	0

Chemical Lectures will be delivered three times a week, the Fee for which is 2*l.* 2*s.* Members of the College have Free Admission.

Further particulars may be had by application at the College.

PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY, 27, Carey-street, adjacent to King's College and King's College Hospital, under the superintendence of Dr. LIONEL BEALE, for the prosecution of Microscopical and Chemical Researches in connexion with Pathology and Clinical Medicine. The Laboratory is open daily. Fee 2*l.* 5*s.* a month, including the use of microscope, chemical apparatus, and the usual re-agents.

Carey-street, Sept. 13, 1852.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

The CHEMICAL LABORATORY in ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, under the superintendence of Dr. JOHN STENHOUSE, F.R.S. L. & E., and Assistants, is now open for the WINTER SESSION of 1852.

Instruction will be given in all the departments of Analytical and Practical Chemistry.

Students may occupy themselves with Investigations of their own selection, if sanctioned by the Superintendent of the Laboratory, who will assist them with such instruction and advice as they may require.

The Laboratory is open from 10 A.M. until 4 P.M., except on Saturdays, when it closes at 1 o'clock P.M.

Fees, Two Guineas per Month.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital, September 11, 1852.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL and MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The WINTER SESSION will COMMENCE on OCTOBER 1st, with an Introductory Address by Dr. BLACK, at 7 o'clock, P.M.

LECTURES.

Medicine—Dr. Burrows.
Surgery—Mr. Lawrence.
Descriptive Anatomy—Mr. Skey.
Physiology and Morbid Anatomy—Mr. Paget.
Chemistry—Mr. Stenhouse.
Superintendence of Dissections—Mr. Holden and Mr. Coote.
Demonstrations of Morbid Anatomy—Dr. Kirkes.

SUMMER SESSION, 1853, commencing May 1st.

Materia Medica—Dr. Roupell.
Botany—Dr. F. Farre.
Forensic Medicine—Dr. Baly.
Midwifery, &c.—Dr. West.
Comparative Anatomy—Mr. M'Whinnie.
Practical Chemistry—Mr. Stenhouse.
Natural Philosophy—Dr. Gibbon.

HOSPITAL PRACTICE.—The Hospital contains 580 beds, and relief is afforded to 80,000 patients annually. The in-patients are visited daily by the Physicians and Surgeons, and Clinical Lectures are delivered weekly; those on the Medical Cases, by Dr. ROUPELL and Dr. BURROWS; those on the Surgical Cases, by Mr. LAWRENCE, Mr. STANLEY, and Mr. LLOYD. The out-patients are attended daily by the Assistant-Physicians and Assistant-Surgeons.

COLLEGIATE ESTABLISHMENT.—Warden, Dr. BLACK. Students can reside within the Hospital walls, subject to the rules of the Collegiate system, established under the direction of the Treasurer and a Committee of Governors of the Hospital. Some of the teachers and other gentlemen connected with the Hospital also receive students to reside with them.

SCHOLARSHIPS, PRIZES, &c.—At the end of the Winter Session, examinations will be held for a Scholarship of the value of 45*l.* a-year, and tenable for two years, and for one of 50*l.* for one year. The examination of the classes for prizes and certificates of merit will take place at the same time.

Further information may be obtained from Mr. Paget, or any of the Medical or Surgical Officers or Lecturers, or at the Anatomical Museum or Library.

CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL, West Strand, London.—The next ensuing SESSION of LECTURES, PRACTICE, &c., will COMMENCE on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1852. Prospectuses and particulars may be obtained at the Hospital.

JOHN ROBERTSON, Hon. Sec.

THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

The WINTER SESSION will commence on FRIDAY, October 1, 1852, with an INTRODUCTORY LECTURE by Dr. STEWART.

The Hospital receives 283 In-patients. The annual number of Out-patients is 11,000.

The School Buildings are now undergoing considerable enlargement; the size of the Anatomical Museum will be doubled; increased accommodation will be given in the Dissecting Room; and a new Museum of Materia Medica, and Library, will be provided.

Fee, for eighteen months' Medical and three years' Surgical Practice, 30*l.* Fee for attendance on the Hospital Practice, and Lectures required by the College of Surgeons and Apothecaries' Company, 75*l.* This sum may be paid by instalments of 30*l.* at the beginning of the first Session, 30*l.* at the beginning of the second Session; and 15*l.* at the beginning of the third Session.

For further information apply to Mr. De Morgan, Treasurer to the School; at the Hospital, daily, from 1 to 2 o'clock; to Dr. Corfe, the Resident Medical Officer; or to Mr. Shedden, Secretary to the Hospital.

TO LECTURERS, CURATORS of MUSEUMS, and OTHERS.—TO BE SOLD, a valuable SERIES of WORKING MODELS of STEAM-ENGINES, comprising Hero's, Branca's, Savery's, and Watt's Engines, &c., all clean, complete and in excellent order. Price 20*l.*—Apply at No. 2, Sussex-place, Regent's Park.

TO MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS, LINE ENGRAVERS, and OTHERS.—FOR SALE, a very superior DIVIDING and RULING MACHINE, by the late CLEMMENTS, the celebrated maker of Babbage's Calculating Machine, made in his best manner, to be sold for One-fourth its Original Cost. Apply to WM. HOBCRAFT, Photographic Apparatus Maker, 419, Oxford-street, where it can be seen.

TO BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS.— PARTNERSHIP or BUSINESS WANTED.—The Advertiser is desirous of meeting with a BUSINESS or PARTNERSHIP in the above Trades; would undertake the management, if necessary.—Address, stating particulars, locality, &c., to W. W., care of Mr. Barker, 12, Birchin-lane, City.

NEWSPAPER PROPERTY.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, an OLD ESTABLISHED NEWSPAPER, with a very desirable PRINTING BUSINESS, Stock of Type, Presses, &c. in one of the Midland Counties.

The above offers a very eligible and safe opportunity for investment of capital; and further particulars may be known on application, by letter, addressed to D. G. P., care of Messrs. Batty & Co. Wholesale Stationers, 174, Aldersgate-street, London.

TO INVALIDS and OTHERS.—The Undercliff, Ventnor, and Bonchurch, Isle of Wight.—Families intending to winter in the genial climate of the Undercliffe will find it to their advantage, in PROCURING a RESIDENCE, to apply either personally or by letter to CHARLES H. BULL, House Agent, Belgrave-road, Ventnor, I. W., from whom full particulars of every available House, Cottage, and Suite of Apartments, may be had free of expense.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1852.

REVIEWS

A History of British Birds, Indigenous and Migratory. By William Macgillivray, A.M., L.L.D. Vols. IV. and V. Orr & Co.

Last week we announced in touching connexion the publication of these two volumes—the conclusion of a great undertaking—and the death of their author. Though this work is devoted to Ornithology, and would have given the writer a high position as an ornithologist,—he was at the same time something more. Dr. William Macgillivray was a naturalist,—and one of no mean order. Had he confined his attention to a few of the subjects of the vast field over which he laboured with unwearied industry through a long life, he would perhaps have attained to a yet higher position as a man of science than that which he reached. Whilst in the fields, on the mountains, or by the sea-shore,—he had an eye not only to birds, but to every natural object that surrounded him; and the interest with which he regarded them is expressed in the numerous papers and works which he has written on botany, geology, and zoology.

Though a list of Dr. Macgillivray's papers and works would fill a column of our pages,—yet he was not a man of the closet. Though one of the most diligent of compilers, he was a laborious original investigator. Whilst he lived by natural history as a profession, he pursued it as a science; and in return for the scanty means which it afforded towards the necessities of existence, he rendered a large amount of observation made with great labour and self-sacrifice. Although naturally an amiable man, Dr. Macgillivray has frequently in his works—as is often the case with self-educated men of an ardent character—expressed himself strongly on the views of others,—and in this way he made many enemies during his life. Now that the grave has closed over him, even those with whom he most differed will look back on his career only to admire.

Though a lecturer on botany, Dr. Macgillivray's publications on that subject are few. Most young botanists, however, are familiar with his small edition of Withering's 'Arrangement of British Plants.' His earlier publications were geological: and during his whole life he devoted more or less time to that subject. In 1839, he published a 'Manual of Geology.' He was, however, better known through his writings as a zoologist. He studied every family of the animal kingdom,—and has contributed largely to the literature of many special departments. His 'Conchologist's Text-book'—which has gone through six editions—his 'History of the Molluscous Animals of the Counties of Aberdeen, Kincardine and Banff'—and papers on various species of shells—attest the attention which he paid to the study of the Mollusca. The seventh volume of Jardine's 'Naturalist's Library' was devoted to British Quadrupeds, and written by Dr. Macgillivray. He likewise published a paper 'On the Mammalia of Aberdeen and the adjoining Counties.'

But Dr. Macgillivray's favourite class of animals was, Birds. No anatomist has ever dissected so large a number of birds, or was so well acquainted with their internal organization. It is on this account that his works on Ornithology command an interest that can be claimed by no others of their kind. His papers 'On the Anatomy and Classification of Birds,' in the 'Wernerian Transactions,' and in other places, are very numerous;—but his great work—and the one which will hand down his name to posterity as an ornithologist of the first rank—is, his 'History of British Birds,' of which we have here the two remaining volumes.

The first three volumes of this work were published in 1837. They comprised what are ordinarily known as Land Birds:—the two volumes now before us contain the Water Birds. The work has apparently not been a profitable commercial speculation:—for we were told by the author when the first three volumes appeared that the remaining two were nearly ready,—and in the preface to the fourth volume, now published, he says that his descriptions were prepared many years ago. We have not, therefore, to deal with a work progressing through the fifteen years that have elapsed since the earlier portion appeared. The whole work was then ready; and the merits and demerits of what is at last before us are now the same as they were then.

Looking at this work as the result of the labours of an original and sound observer, we are somewhat at a loss to account for the fact that it should not have had a large sale in a country where Ornithology may be said to be the most popular branch of Natural History science. It may be, that the volumes were too scientific. The descriptions of each species are very complete,—the dissections are often given at great length:—and this may have led to the impression that the work is heavy and dull. But that is far from being the case. Dr. Macgillivray's accounts of the habits of birds we regard as amongst the best in the language:—and this is no small praise when we recollect the many excellent writers whom we have had in this country on the same subject. White, Audubon, Wilson, the Prince of Canino, Gould, Yarrell, and Waterton are only a few of those whose graphic descriptions of the feathered races have become the stock-reading of our school-rooms. Yet, we could cull passages from Dr. Macgillivray that equal any of these in interest. We give an instance:—in which our old friend the heron has sat for his portrait.—

"The cold blasts of the north sweep along the ruffled surface of the lake, over whose deep waters frown the rugged crags of rusty gneiss, having their crevices sprinkled with tufts of withered herbage, and their summits crowned with stunted birches and alders. The desolate hills around are partially covered with snow, the pastures are drenched with the rains, the brown torrents seam the heathy slopes, and the little birds have long ceased to enliven those deserted thickets with their gentle songs. Margining the waters extends a long muddy beach, over which are scattered blocks of stone, partially clothed with dusky and olivaceous weeds. Here and there a Gull floats buoyantly in the shallows; some Oyster-catchers repose on a gravel bank, their bills buried among their plumage: and there, on that low shelf, is perched a solitary Heron, like a monument of listless indolence—a bird petrified in its slumber. At another time, when the tide has retired, you may find it wandering, with slow and careful tread, among the little pools, and by the sides of the rocks, in search of small fishes and crabs; but, unless you are bent on watching it, you will find more amusement in observing the lively Tringas and Turnstones, ever in rapid motion; for the Heron is a dull and lazy bird, or at least he seems to be such; and even if you draw near, he rises in so listless a manner, that you think it a hard task for him to unfold his large wings and heavily beat the air, until he has fairly raised himself. But now he floats away, lightly, though with slow flappings, screams his harsh cry, and hies to some distant place, where he may remain unmolested by the prying naturalist. Perhaps you may wonder at finding him in so cold and desolate a place as this dull sea creek, on the most northern coast of Scotland, and that, too, in the very midst of winter; but the Heron courts not society, and seems to care as little as any one for the cold. Were you to betake yourself to the other extremity of the island, where the scenery is of a very different character, and the inlets swarm with Ducks and Gulls, there, too, you would find the Heron, unaltered in manners, slow in his movements, careful and patient, ever hungry and ever lean, for even when in best condition he never attains the plumpness that gives you the idea of a comfortable existence. Far away through the green valley winds the silver Tweed, now rolling its waters over the white pebbles, then gliding placidly between banks covered with fresh herbage and gaudy florets of many hues. The hum of the wild bee draws your eye toward those beautiful tufts of purple trefoil; the Weet-weet, ever vibrating its body as if delicately balanced on its slim legs, runs along the sunny beach, spreads out its pointed wings, and skims over the pool. There, in the water, nearly up to the knees, is the Heron, patiently waiting an opportunity of seizing some giddy trout. Those ducklings that swim so beautifully, and dive with such marvellous quickness, he seems to eye with hungry glance; but their watchful protectress is in the midst of them. That wary old water-rat is equally safe, as he nibbles the grass at the mouth of his hole, and at intervals trims his whiskers with his little paws. In short, go where you will, in summer or in winter, to the shores of the sea or the far inland lake, the source or the estuary of the hill-born streams, you may here and there find a solitary Heron."

Many of Dr. Macgillivray's descriptions of the habits of Birds would enable those who have no taste for detailed investigation, and who would only be confounded by the author's scientific account of the differences between a barnacle and a brent goose, to detect immediately the creature in immediate question when they should see it. They are really portraits done with the pen,—in which all that usually constitutes a scientific portraiture is left out. Here is an account of the little grebe; which if ever any of our readers shall stumble on they will be sure to recognize after Dr. Macgillivray's description.—

"One quiet evening in the beginning of March, as I was resting on an eminence overlooking a small lake, margined with marshy ground, and thinking it strange that nothing was to be seen upon it excepting a pair of tame swans, I observed a small bird rise from near the hedge, and fly in a fluttering manner to a short distance, when it alighted on the water, and instantly dived. In a very short time it rose, at the distance of about twenty paces, floated a few moments, turning briskly about, dived, emerged, and thus continued to exercise itself. At this place the bottom of the lake was covered with weeds of a greyish-green colour, among which some straggling reeds shot up. I saw that on diving it shot along at the depth of a foot or two, flying with surprising speed. Another individual now appeared, and both continued for a time to dive at intervals, passing in various directions, and apparently pursuing insects or small fishes. Having lost sight of them, I directed my eyes along the tufty margin of the lake, and unexpectedly came upon a larger bird, which showed much less activity, and which, from its peculiar movements, I at once knew to be a water-hen. It advanced slowly, jerking its upraised tail, and moving its head and neck at each step, now waded among the sedges and reeds, looking here and there, then floated on the water, seeming at equal ease there, and thus went on quietly searching for food, and picking up something now and then. The little grebes, on the contrary, kept entirely to the water, showed the greatest activity, bobbed up like corks, sat lightly too, but, from their peculiar form, rose less above the surface, and kept their tails, or all they had for them, on the level of the water. In swimming they did not advance by jerks, but stiffly, with raised necks; in diving they slipped beneath so gently that the ripple which they caused was little apparent; and in emerging they seemed to glide up without the slightest effort. Now, all this is very trite, and yet who among our ornithologists has said so much of the dabchick, common as the little thing is in many parts of the country? It is a curious and interesting little creature. When surprised it eludes its enemy by slipping beneath the surface, and not appearing until a good way off.

It is seldom seen to fly, and when it does get on wing it proceeds in a direct course, with a fluttering motion of its wings, and its large paddles projecting beyond its blunt end. Its activity is amusing, and contrasts with the slowness of the graceful swan. When frightened it sinks, so as to leave nothing exposed but the head, or shoots away under the water, and after a while thrusts up its bill to breathe. Its food consists of small fishes, aquatic coleoptera, mollusca, and sometimes seeds. It is seldom heard to emit any cries, but in spring makes a low, clicking and chattering sort of noise."

The names given to this little grebe reminds us of one of the great sins of ornithologists;—a sin to which the author of this work can by no means plead "not guilty." Dr. Macgillivray calls it "the European Dabchick;"—whilst the Dipper, Didapper, Dobchick, Dabchick, Little Doucker, and Black-chin-grebe are other English names by which it is known,—to say nothing of five or six Latin ones. Not only does Dr. Macgillivray indulge in a tendency to give species new names, but many of his families and orders have received such strange designations that we hardly know where to look for our old friends. We say nothing of the Land Birds:—but the last two volumes, we are told, include the following orders:—Cursores, or Runners; Tentatores, or Probers; Aucupatores, or Stalkers; Latitores, or Skulkers; Cribratores, or Sifters; Urinatores, or Divers; Mersatores, or Plungers.—These names will scarcely be adopted by European ornithologists; and they offer at first sight a greater objection to these volumes than they will be found to merit by those who diligently study them. For, the names thus given are undoubtedly suggestive of the habits of the groups of birds to which they severally belong:—as will be found by the descriptions which the author gives of these various orders. We take as a specimen that of the last-mentioned—the Plungers.—

"Among the numerous birds that seek their subsistence in or upon the waters, and are fitted for an aquatic life, by having their toes connected by a thin and pliant induplicature of the skin, converting their feet into paddles, are many, which roaming abroad over the face of the ocean, or following the sinuosities of its shores, pick up their food from its surface, or by plunging or dipping into it, without pursuing their prey into its depths. They are of lighter construction than the other sea-birds, with more plumage in proportion to their bulk, and furnished with wings of large size, generally elongated and narrow, which enable them to perform a more varied and extended flight, and to accomplish with ease the evolutions frequently necessary to them. Sitting lightly on the water, chiefly for repose, they swim with ease, but not with speed at all approaching to that of the diving birds, and none of them are capable of sinking, or propelling themselves into the water, from its surface. Their food consists of fishes, crustacea, mollusca, and other animals, the larger feeding also in the manner of vultures on dead cetacea, land mammalia, and birds. The order is of universal distribution on the seas, many also frequenting fresh water, and even the species extend to vast distances. Enlivening the motonony of the vast expanse, they occasionally cheer the mariner, and afford the weary passenger to distant lands a little of that amusement which he longs for, but which the deep yields in profusion only to the naturalist, and not always even to him. Without them the coasts would often seem lifeless; and when busy crowds of them are in pursuit of shoals of fishes, or searching the estuaries, they give an animation to the scene, which contrasts with the effect caused by their absence. Peculiarly erratic, they settle for a time only to rear their young, after which they disperse; yet some are to be seen at every season, in almost every climate, on the barren shores of Iceland, the picturesque coasts of Greece, the luxuriantly wooded bays of the Indian islands, amidst the floating ice of Nootka Sound, and on the sunny bosom of the Pacific Ocean."

Although the descriptive portions of this work are very minute, and, as such, of exceeding value to the ornithologist,—it should be known that by far the larger portion of the book is devoted to the section entitled "Habits." It is in this part of the work that the general reader will find much to interest him,—as regards not only the habits of birds, but the habits also of the naturalist. The work is indebted for much attractive matter in this department to the son of the author, Mr. John Macgillivray—whose name is so well known in connexion with the voyage of the Rattlesnake, in which ship he was naturalist. We have many sketches, such as the following, which indicate how natural history ought to be studied.—

"Let us view the marine vulture in a different way. Here we are, in a small boat, rowed by four persons, on the smooth bosom of the Atlantic, two miles from that grim promontory of Toe-head, and drawing near to the little island of Copay. It is a bright day, in the beginning of June, the elements have proclaimed a cessation of hostilities, and we are ready to wage war upon nature, having our two guns in trim, and a large basket to contain the spoils of many nests. Some cormorants on the headland, stretching out their long necks, seem to be preparing for flight; a flock of grey geese has already left the island; many gulls have taken the alarm, and are hovering over the crags; a little band of oyster-catchers on the shore seem, by their cries, to be consulting among themselves; and there, as we draw near, one after another, the spotted guillemots, leaving their nests, arrange themselves in lines, along the edges of the shelves. Now, then fire! Eight or ten of them remain. But what an uproar! The isle has been 'frightened from her propriety.' Herring gulls, common gulls, and oyster-catchers, wheel and scream in alarm, confusion, and despair. We are now at the landing-place, which is rather slippery; but we have nimbly leapt on shore, and advance toward the grassy bank. Under these large stones, confusedly heaped together, are many nests of the spotted guillemot, which, contrary to the assertions of many authors, lays three eggs, on the bare gravel or rock. In these holes, which seem to have been originally made by rats in the turf, are nests of the starling. Here is the first gull's nest, with its three eggs; another, and another; but you must look well, otherwise many will escape notice. Let us leave our guns here, and fill our hats with eggs. There! a duck has flown, and we find a nest of the eider, with its five eggs wrapped in grey down. The screams of the poor gulls are almost deafening; yet few of these birds come very near, and of the fifty or sixty black-backed species which we see, some are hovering far aloft, some perched on distant crags, and some running forward and backward on the grass, within gunshot. Their eggs are larger than those of the herring gull, otherwise you can hardly distinguish them here. Those of the oyster-catcher, generally three, are easily known by having their spots darker and more defined than those of the smaller gull. The wild geese have nibbled the grass quite bare in most places; but their nests are never found in this island. The crew of our boat are running about gathering eggs; but we have had enough of them, and therefore we shall return for our guns, and endeavour to procure some specimens of the great gull, which even here, in presence of their nests, it is not very easy to do, some of them even having flown far off to sea."

Frequently the description of the species is accompanied with a woodcut, to illustrate its peculiarities. These woodcuts are very eleverly executed,—and on account of their fidelity cannot fail to be of value to the student of species. There are also in the volumes copperplate engravings representing the viscera and internal structure of some of the more interesting birds.

We cannot but feel it as a sad and painful thought, that the author of this valuable work was not to live to enjoy the result of his labours. We believe that the hope of its usefulness, which he announces in a tone of almost prophecy, would have been realized. We are tempted, as his last confession of faith and purpose, to quote the few words to which we alluded last week as forming his concluding message to his readers from the brink of that grave which was open before him.—

"I have finished one of the many difficult and laborious tasks which I had imposed upon myself. Twelve years have elapsed since the first three volumes of this work were issued to the public, and I had scarcely hoped to see its completion, when I was most unexpectedly encouraged to revise the manuscript of the two remaining volumes, containing the Wading and Swimming Birds, of which the history, in so far as I am acquainted with it, is now given on the same plan as that adopted for the Land Birds. Commenced in hope, and carried on with zeal, though ended in sorrow and sickness, I can look upon my work without much regard to the opinions which contemporary writers may form of it, assured that what is useful in it will not be forgotten, and knowing that already it has had a beneficial effect on many of the present, and will more powerfully influence the next generation of our home-ornithologists. I had been led to think that I had occasionally been somewhat rude, or at least blunt, in my criticisms; but I do not perceive wherein I have much erred in that respect, and I feel no inclination to apologize. I have been honest and sincere in my endeavours to promote the truth. With death, apparently not distant, before my eyes, I am pleased to think that I have not countenanced error, through fear of favour. Neither have I in any case modified my sentiments so as to endeavour thereby to conceal or palliate my faults. Though I might have accomplished more, I am thankful for having been permitted to add very considerably to the knowledge previously obtained of a very pleasant subject. If I have not very frequently indulged in reflections on the power, wisdom, and goodness of God, as suggested by even my imperfect understanding of his wonderful works, it is not because I have not ever been sensible of the relation between the Creator and his creatures, nor because my chief enjoyment when wandering among the hills and valleys, exploring the rugged shores of the ocean, or searching the cultivated fields, has not been in a sense of His presence. 'To Him who alone doeth great wonders,' be all glory and praise. Reader, farewell."

It is some consolation to the friends of Dr. Macgillivray to know, that his last scientific bequest will more than confirm the honourable place which he already held among the contributors to natural history.

The Three Colonies of Australia: New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, &c. By S. Sidney.

[Second Notice.]

We return to Mr. Sidney's volume for a further extract or two illustrative of Australian progress, as derived from its pages.

Mildness, caution and hospitality have taken the place of the domineering spirit which wrought so much mischief in the early times of the colony. Governor Fitzroy is described as an amiable man, without system, who does his spiriting gently,—and is popular in his way. His troubles are said to arise rather in London than in Sydney. The following is an amusing instance of the impossibility of pleasing all sides, even when a man is blessed with the most amiable of dispositions.—

"Soon after his arrival there came from England a Mr. Miles, a worn-out man about town, in personal appearance very much in the style of Charles Dickens's Turveytop Senior, 'so celebrated for his deportment,' who represented himself as the natural son of one of the royal family, and certainly did bring letters from the home Government entitling him to the first good thing that should be vacant. This is the system, and, although in theory the Colonial Minister seldom fills up colonial appointments himself, he sends out parties with letters which give them precedence over colonial claims. Accordingly, very soon Mr. Miles was appointed Commissioner of the Sydney Police, an office similar to that

held by Sir Richard Mayne in London, but requiring even more acuteness and activity, because subordinate officers are less to be depended on in a colony than in an old country, being more independent, and also because Sydney has the benefit of the doubly-convicted, long practised felony that escapes from Van Diemen's Land. Unfortunately, Earl Grey's protégé was in such a state of health that he could neither ride nor walk; so he professed to look after his men by riding about in a cab. This farce might have endured a long time if something had not occurred in the financial accounts of the chief of the police—into which the Governor was obliged to order an investigation by two other officials; and although colonial officials hold together wherever it is possible, the report was cautious, but decidedly unfavourable. Still he was not dismissed. But an independent member of the Legislative Council, when the salary of the head of the police came on for discussion, said, 'here is a man who cannot walk, and cannot ride, and cannot keep his hands out of a money-box; surely there can be no need of an office which such a man can fill. I move to strike out the salary.' After two attempts he succeeded, upon which Mr. Miles went again to the Governor, pressed his claims, and was appointed chief stipendiary magistrate for the city of Sydney. But in the following session, the same M.C. was ready to urge that the man who had been branded as unworthy and incapable of executing the inferior office in the police could not be fit for the superior post of chief magistrate. So, the salary was struck out a second time. Then, a third time, went this unfortunate old man to ask for another place; but on that occasion he failed. 'No, by ——!' said Sir Charles, 'I really cannot give you anything more; for if we go on in this way, the Legislative Council won't leave me anything to give away.'"

As a contrast to the above, and to assist in rescuing from oblivion the names of two brave men who did the colony great services, we will borrow from Mr. Sidney a page or two about the ill-requited Flinders and his companion Bass.—

"In 1795 Capt. Hunter, who had commanded the 'First Fleet,' was sent out again to supersede Governor Phillip. Among the gentlemen under his command were Matthew Flinders, midshipman; and George Bass, surgeon. Flinders was born at Donnington, in Lincolnshire. Like Cook, and many other illustrious seamen, he commenced his career in the merchant service. Of the birthplace of Bass we are as ignorant as of the place of his death. * * When they arrived in the colony, seven years after the axes of the 'First Fleet' rang in the forests of Sydney Cove, little had been done to work out in detail the investigations made previous to the landing in Botany Bay. 'Jervis Bay, indicated, but not named, by him, had been entered by Lieut. Bowen, and Port Stephen had been examined; but the intermediate portions of the coast, both north and south, were little further known than from Capt. Cook's general chart; and none of the more distant openings, marked but not explored by that celebrated navigator, had been seen.' * * Within a month after their arrival in Port Jackson, in 1795, Bass and Flinders set out in a little boat, eight feet long, appropriately called the Tom Thumb, with a crew of one boy, proceeded round to Botany Bay, and, ascending George's River, explored its course twenty miles further than the survey had been carried by Capt. Hunter. On their return, a voyage to Norfolk Island interrupted further proceedings until March, 1796, when they set out again in the Tom Thumb to explore a large river, said to fall into the sea some miles south of Botany Bay. They were absent eight days, explored Port Hacking in the course of their expedition, experienced great danger from the sea, and on land from the savage tribes: as when, 'on a dark night, steering along an unknown shore, guided by the sound of the sea breaking against overhanging cliffs, without knowing where they should find shelter, Mr. Bass kept the sheet of the sail in his hand, drawing a few inches occasionally, when he saw a particularly heavy sea following, I (Flinders) was steering with an oar, and it required the utmost exertion and care to prevent broaching to; a single wrong movement would have sent us to the bottom. The boy baled out the water which, in spite of every care, the sea threw upon us.' On another occasion, when their little boat was tossed upside down on the shore, saved from utter destruction by its lightness—their muskets rusted and their powder wet—Flinders amused the semi-hostile savages who surrounded them by clipping their beards, while Bass dried the powder, and obtained some much-needed fresh water. In December, 1797, during the absence of Flinders, who had been despatched to Norfolk Island, Bass obtained leave to make an expedition to the southward, for which he was provided by the governor with a whale-boat, six seamen from the ships, and six weeks' provisions. With the assistance of occasional supplies of petrels, fish, seals' flesh, a few geese and black swans, and by abstinence, he managed to prolong his absence eleven weeks; and in a boisterous climate, with an open boat, in spite of foul winds, he explored six hundred miles of coast, discovered Western Port and the fine district now known as Port Phillip, and satisfied himself that Van Diemen's Land was separated from New South Wales by the straits that now bear his name. Bass, having returned on the 24th March, in September following he sailed with Flinders, whom Governor Hunter had placed in command of the Norfolk, a colonial-built sloop of twenty-five tons, for the purpose of penetrating beyond Furneaux Islands, and, should a strait be found, passing through it and returning by the south of Van Diemen's Land. With a crew of eight men they went through the straits, and returned to Port Jackson in three months and two days, during which part of the coast of Van Diemen's Land, including Port Dalrymple and the River Tamar, were explored, and such information gained as led to founding a settlement there in 1803-1804. From this time we hear no more of Bass."

Flinders returned to England with his valuable maps and charts, was raised to the rank of commander, and sent out on a new voyage,—having been first provided with a passport from Bonaparte. After a long voyage, in which he added greatly to our knowledge of the Australasian islands,—

"Flinders returned to Sydney, where he arrived on the 9th of May, 1802. He sailed again on the 22nd of July, and, steering north, surveyed the great Barrier Reef, and made the route clear and safe for future navigators, through the Torres Straits and round the shores of the Great Gulf of Carpentaria, and only ceased his labours on finding his ship 'quite rotten.' After refreshing at the island of Timor, he returned to Port Jackson on the 9th of June, 1803, having lost many of his best men. No suitable ship to complete his survey was to be found in Port Jackson: he, therefore, embarked in the Porpoise storeship, 'in order to lay his charts and journals before the Admiralty, and obtain, if possible, a ship to complete the examination of Terra Australis.' The Porpoise was accompanied by two trading vessels, the Cato and the Bridgwater. In passing through Torres Straits on the night of the 17th of August 1804, the Porpoise struck on a coral reef, and 'took a fearful heel over on her larboard beam-ends. The Bridgwater was on the point of following, but, the Cato giving way, the former, grazing, escaped, while the latter struck, and went over two cables' length from the Porpoise. The coward captain of the Bridgwater, one Palmer, having escaped, sailed away, in spite of the remonstrances of his mate, without making an effort to aid his companions.' Flinders took the command, safely landed the crew of the two vessels on a sandbank, of which a narrow space was clear at high water, collected stores, erected tents, formed an encampment, and established a disciplined order of proceedings. The reef was a mere patch of sand, about 300 yards long and 100 broad, on which not a blade of vegetation was growing. It was determined that two decked boats, capable of conveying all but one boat's crew, should be built from the materials of the wreck, and that the largest cutter should be repaired and despatched, under the charge of Capt. Flinders, to Port Jackson, a voyage of 750 miles. On the 26th of August, a Friday, the cutter was launched, named the Hope, and pushed off 'amidst the cheers and good wishes of those for whom we were going to seek relief. *An ensign with the union downwards* had hitherto been kept hoisted as a signal to Capt. Palmer of our distress; but, in this moment of enthusiasm, a seaman quitted the crowd, and, having obtained permission, ran to the flag-staff, hauled down the ensign, and re-hoisted it with the union in the upper canton. This symbolical expression of contempt for the Bridgwater, and of confidence in the success of our voyage, I did not see without lively emotion.' Flinders safely reached Port Jackson on the 6th of September. He returned in the only vessel he could obtain for his purpose—a small leaky schooner, the Cumberland, of twenty-nine tons burden—accompanied by two trading vessels, on the 6th of October; and was received by his crew with frantic cheers of joy, although his brother, Lieut. Flinders, after hearing that the rescue-ships were in sight, 'calmly continued his calculations of lunar observations until they came to anchor.' In his absence the sailors had planted the reef with pumpkins, oats, and maize, which were sprouting above the sand flourishingly; and Flinders expresses his regret that he had not 'palm cocoa-nuts to plant, of which he thought 10,000 might be usefully set in these seas, as warning-marks and food for shipwrecked mariners, as they will flourish within the spray of the sea.' It is evident that Matthew Flinders in this instance, as in many others, displayed the stuff of which a colonial governor should be made. There have been very few among Australian governors who would have thought of the cocoa-nuts, especially at such a moment; still less would they have inspired their men with the same spirit: witness the military colony in Northern Australia, where the soldiers were half starved, and, in the midst of good soil, had not a vegetable. In the miserable Cumberland, Flinders, intent on laying the result of his researches before the Admiralty, set out on a voyage of 16,000 miles to England. Every man of his crew, except his clerk, volunteered to share the danger and accompany him; but the leaky state of his craft compelled him soon to seek shelter at the nearest port, and he put into the Mauritius, relying upon his passport. This would have been a sufficient protection had the government of the island been in the hands of a gentleman and man of honour; but the governor was one Du Caen, a low, malignant, envious, insolent wretch, who, to the infinite disgust of many of his countrymen and companions in arms, availed himself of the misfortune which had thrown Flinders into his power to vent his spite on a nation he detested. Du Caen seized the Cumberland, took possession of the charts, journals, and log-books, and detained Capt. Flinders for six years, during which period, in spite of the representations of the French Admiral Linois, and of many of the most respectable colonists, he treated him with every kind of cruelty and indignity; and, after evading repeated orders for his release, dismissed him as unceremoniously as he had seized him, detaining, however, one log-book, which Flinders was never able to recover. In the mean time appeared an account of Capt. Baudin's voyages—the Capt. Baudin who had received at Port Jackson every kind of attention and information. In this work, accompanied by an atlas, the discoveries of Flinders and Bass were appropriated wholesale, and re-named. Baudin had made about fifty leagues of discovery, and claimed 900 leagues, part of which had been surveyed by the Dutch a century before his time. Flinders reached England in 1810, broken in health, but his spirit of duty unimpaired. Under the regulations of the service the time he had passed in unjust imprisonment could not count in his professional employment. At length he petitioned the Prince Regent for promotion, as an act of grace; but that genial pattern of embroiderers and tailors refused his prayer."

If it be in the usual course for Governments to neglect the claims of men like Bass and Flinders, it is the more incumbent that history and the historian should take due care of their fame. These gallant sailors exhibited the true stuff of which England's greatness is made; and their memories should be dear to their birth-place and their country. Donnington may be justly proud of the gallant Flinders,—and will, no doubt, in its own time, put its admiration into marble.

We must not omit to state, that there is a good account in this volume of Mrs. Caroline Chisholm and her labours, both in Australia and in

this country,—and that the volume is illustrated throughout.

Hoffman; or, a Revenge for a Father: a Tragedy. By Henry Chettle. *Acted A.D.* 1602. *Printed A.D.* 1631. Now first Edited by H. B. L. Lacy.

THE editing of an old play, for the purpose of its being reprinted, is by no means an easy task even in practised hands:—H. B. L. (let who will be intended by those initials) has evidently found it a very difficult one. He has made various apologies in his Introduction,—and has added to them sundry acknowledgments for assistance afforded to him as he proceeded in his undertaking. The individual to whom he seems chiefly to have been in this way indebted is, the Rev. Mr. Dyce,—who, as our readers are aware, has published re-impressions of the productions of several of our old dramatists, and who in the instance before us may by some be hastily deemed, in a manner, answerable, not so much for the accuracy of the reprint—for that, we suppose, the responsibility is the editor's—as for the explanation of difficult words and passages. Such we understand to be the meaning of the editor where he thanks Mr. Dyce for having "materially assisted him in his endeavours to restore the text." Now, if by the words "restoring the text" the editor intends to include the supply of missing passages and the emendation of halting verses, Mr. Dyce has conferred more extensive favours on H. B. L. than we think likely,—and has certainly done more for 'Hoffman' than for most of the dramas put forth under his own name. In a case of this kind it is not possible to know precisely what aid may have been rendered, nor who has been the actual editor:—but it is clear, at any rate, that Mr. J. P. Collier has done no more for H. B. L. than "courteously to refer" the latter "to such of his own writings as would afford information relating to the author." He, at least, seems to have had nothing to do with restoring the text; and we cannot help thinking that if Mr. Dyce has, he will be disposed on reconsideration to withdraw his approbation from some changes which he may have passed in the first instance,—but which we venture to opine are incautiously introduced. Or, what is more likely, Mr. Dyce may, we repeat, have done less towards restoring the text of this play than the words quoted might justify the reader in supposing.

In order to show why we make such a conjecture, we will take a few examples from the commencement of the tragedy,—before saying anything of the merits or defects of the piece itself:—which belongs to the best age of our drama, and ought therefore to be treated with respect and delicacy. As we happen never to have seen the original edition in quarto, we take the representations of it as we find them in notes at the foot of the page in the reprint before us.

The hero, speaking of his dead father, says, in the old quarto:—

> I will not leave thee, until like thyself
> I've made thy enemies; then, hand in hand
> We'll walk to Paradise.

—Was there any more reason here to alter the authentic word "walk" to *waft*, than afterwards, where one of the characters observes, "we 'll *walk* and meditate"? *Waft* seems to have been considered the more poetical word, and on this account to have found its way into the reprint. But this is not restoring,—it is arbitrarily corrupting the text.—Again, in the original impression Hoffman threatens to be revenged for the death of his father

> On him or any man that is affied.

Why is "allied" substituted for *affied?* Every reader of Shakspeare knows the meaning of the word *affied;* and will not thank an editor who, like H. B. L., foists in "allied" in its stead. We can hardly believe that Mr. Dyce would sanction such a change.—A third instance occurs in the very next page; where one of the characters thus welcomes Prince Otho:—

> How cheers my most noble, &c. Prince?

This is the language of the old quarto; and why should it be altered to—"How *fares* my most noble, &c. Prince?" The phrase "How cheers my noble uncle?" occurs later in the play,—and there, the restorer of the text allows it to remain. Why was it to remain in one place, and to be expunged in the other?—A fourth proof, also from the first scene, shall suffice. The hero is adverting to the manner in which his dead father had

> Fill'd all their treasuries with foemen's spoils.

Nothing can be more intelligible or unobjectionable; but because it happened that in the old quarto a letter has been dropped out,—because "treasuries" was misprinted *treasures*,—the editor rejects the word altogether, and of his own head (for we must again hold Mr. Dyce acquitted), he prints *storehouses*.—On the other hand, when, on the next page, H. B. L. makes sense of a passage by reading "nature's sovereign power" for "nation's foreign power,"—we give him credit for acuteness and intelligence. Elsewhere we notice other proofs of the possession of the same sound qualifications.

The attempt itself made in the matter of this reprint is highly laudable; and as we presume that H. B. L. is a young man as well as a young editor, we congratulate him on the zeal which he has displayed on behalf of our early national drama. We apprehend, nevertheless, that he might have found many compositions for the stage of that date more worthy of his labours than this,—and unquestionably not presenting half the difficulties. We sincerely hope that he will not be discouraged because it has been our duty to point out errors. We have done so in no carping spirit; but merely with a view that such mistakes in the theory of restoration—be who will responsible for them—should be in future avoided.

As for the drama itself, it is full of horrors. The incidents are violent,—and some of the personages are utterly out of nature; while none of them—not the hero himself, though he has been grievously injured—excites our sympathy in his revenges or our pity in his catastrophe. Lorick, or Lorique, is a mere monster;—and when H. B. L. dwells on some remote resemblance between Lucibella and Ophelia, we must say that such resemblance consists only in the circumstances of temporary insanity and the singing of a few scraps of ballads. It is in forms merely,—not in anything characteristic.—We wish the editor had given himself a little more room to dissert on the construction and characters of the drama,—and to point out the most original and poetical passages. We agree with him in his opinion (given in a note), that the specimen which Lamb chose is far from being a favourable one:—but the truth is, that the whole play (wanting even a conclusion) has come down to us in so incomplete and corrupt a state, that it is scarcely possible to form a fair judgment of its original merits. How it happens that of the many dramas of Shakspeare's age so very few have reached us in a shape warranting a belief that the authors were concerned in their publication, is a problem that perhaps can never be solved. The heroic and lyrical poets of the same period took great pains with the typography of their productions; but it seems as if no dramatist, with the single exception of Ben Jonson, had felt the slightest interest in the welfare of his progeny after he was once delivered of it. The following—between two lovers, Lodowick and Lucibella—may be quoted as a much superior proof of Chettle's dramatic and poetic powers to that selected by Lamb.—

Lodowick. Are you not faint, divinest Lucibell?
Lucibell. No; the clear moon strews silver in our path,
And with her moist eyes weeps a gentle dew
Upon the spotted pavement of the earth,
Which softens ev'ry flow'r whereon I tread.
Besides, all travel in your company
Seems but a walk made in some goodly bow'r,
Where Love's fair mother clips her paramour.
Lod. This is the chapel; and behold, a bank
Cover'd with sleeping flow'rs, that miss the sun!
Shall we repose us, till Matthias come?
Luci. The hermit soon will bring him; let's sit down;
Nature or art hath taught these boughs to spread
In manner of an arbour o'er the bank.
[*They recline upon a bank.*
Lod. No, they bow down, as veils to shadow you;
And the fresh flow'rs, beguiled by the light
Of your celestial eyes, open their leaves,
As when they entertain the Lord of Day!
You bring them comfort, like the sun in May!

The lovers conveniently fall asleep, in order that the hero may come in and murder them; but ere they do so, the following passes between them,—and may remind some of our readers of a not very dissimilar passage, on a similar occasion, in 'A Midsummer Night's Dream.'—

Luci. I'll be sentinel; I'll watch, for fear
Of ven'mous worms, or wolves, or wolvish thieves.
My hand shall fan your eyes, like the film'd wing
Of drowsy Morpheus; and my voice shall sing
In a low compass for a lullaby.
Lod. I thank you! I am drowsy; sing, I pray,
Or sleep; do what you please; I'm heavy, I!
Good night to all our care! Oh! I am blest
By this soft pillow, where my head doth rest!
[*Lodowick sleeps.*
Luci. In sooth, I'm sleepy too; I cannot sing:
My heart is troubled with some heavy thing.
Rest on these violets, whilst I prepare
In thy soft slumber to receive a share!

Lucibell recovers from her wound,—to play her part in scenes that recall the wild rude beauty of the unrestrained poets of the time.—

Hoffman. Is Lucibella in this monument?
Roderick. No, she's recover'd from death's violence,
But, through her wounds and grief, distract of sense.
Hoff. Heav'n help her!—here she comes.
Enter Lucibella, mad.
Rod. (*to Matthias*). Kneel still, I pray.
Mat. (*rising, drawing his sword, and offering to kill himself*). Oh me accurs'd! why live I this black day?
Luci. (*preventing him*). Oh [oh], a sword! I pray you, kill me not,—
For I am going to the river's side,
To fetch white lilies and blue daffodils,
To stick in Lod'wick's bosom, where it bled,
And in mine own;—my true love is not dead.
No, you 're deceiv'd in him; my father is:
Reason he should, he made me run away;
And Lod'wick too, and you, Matthias, too.—
Alack for woe! yet what's the remedy?
"*We must run all away, yet all must die.*"
'Tis so,—I wrought it in a sampler;
'Twas heart in hand, and true love's knots and words;
All true stitch, by my troth, the posy thus,—
"*No flight, dear love, but death shall sever us.*"
Neither did that!—He lies here, does he not?
[*Pointing to the vault.*
Rod. Yes, lovely madam; pray be patient!
Luci. Ay, so I am; but, pray [you], tell me true,
Could you be patient, or you, or you,
[*Turning to the others.*
To lose a father, and a husband too?—
Ye could? I cannot!—Open, door here, ho!—
Tell Lod'wick, Lucibell would speak with him!
I've news from heav'n for him, he must not die:
I've robb'd Prometheus of his moving fire;—
Open the door!—I must come in, and will;—
I'll beat myself to air, but I'll come in!
[*Knocks violently at the entrance of the vault.*
* * *
Hoff. Alas, poor lady!
Luci. Ay, that is true. (*Sings*) "*I'm poor, and yet have things,*
And gold rings, all amidst the leaves green—a!"
Lord, how d'ye?—Well, I thank God! Why, that's well!
And you, my lord, and you too!—ne'er a one weep!
Must I shed all the tears?—Well, he is gone.—
[*Turning to the vault.*
And he dwells here, ye said? Ho, I'll dwell with him!—
Death,—dastard, devil—robber of my life,—
Thou base adult'rer, that part'st man and wife,
Come,—I defy thy darts!
Duke of Prussia. O, sweet, forbear!—
For pity's sake, awhile her rage restrain,
Lest she do violence upon herself.
Luci. Oh, never fear me!—there is somewhat cries
Within me, "*No!*"—tells me, there 're knaves abroad;
Bids me be quiet, lay me down, and sleep.—
Good night, good gentlefolks!—brother, your hand;
And yours, good father; you 're my father now.—
Do but stand here,—I'll run a little course
At base, or barley-break, or some such toy,

To catch the fellow, and come back again.—
Nay look you now,—let go, or by my troth
[*She struggles to get free from the others, who attempt to restrain her.*
I'll tell my Lod'wick how you use his love.
So, now, good bye,—[so,] now, good night, indeed!
Lie further, Lod'wick, take not all the room;
Be not a churl, thy Lucibell doth come.

We have little to say of the prefatory matter which introduces this volume. It is drawn up with care, and generally with good taste,—but, as far as we can judge, not from any original sources of information. The most remarkable circumstance connected with the biography of Henry Chettle here given is, that in July, 1602, he was employed on what is called in Henslowe's Diary (the most curious dramatic record existing, printed entire by the Shakespeare Society) "a Danish tragedy." This must have been about the time when Shakspeare was completing his 'Hamlet.' No doubt Chettle, who was employed for a rival theatre, had heard that Shakspeare was engaged on the subject; and as 'Hamlet' was founded on a popular novel, Chettle took the same original for his "Danish tragedy." This fact is as new as it is interesting.

We do not understand what distinction H. B. L. makes between the "sixteen original plays by Chettle," and the "thirty-one plays which he wrote in conjunction with others." Does he mean that in the sixteen he was unassisted? If so, 'Henslowe's Diary' (so often quoted) contradicts him. Then, as to the thirty-one plays, why is not the 'Downfall' as well as the 'Death of Robert Earl of Huntingdon' included among them? This was reprinted, with the other drama on the same subject, in 1828:—if we are not much mistaken regarding a fact which occurred so long ago, they came out together as a portion of a supplementary volume to Dodsley's Old Plays.—The omission to notice it, is one of the few oversights of this kind of which the editor of 'Hoffman' has been guilty.

Aunt Phillis's Cabin; or, Southern Life as it is. By Mary H. Eastman. Philadelphia, Lippincott & Co.

It is in the very nature of tyranny not to be able to bear being told that it is tyrannous. "You belong to me body and soul," said Louis Quatorze to one of his household; "and if I tell you to leap into the sea you will be bound to do it." The young noble bowed low, and was retiring. "Where are you going to?" asked the great king. "To learn to swim, Sire," returned the well-dressed slave, with a yet lower bow. Louis laughed at the joke, though he was not a man to feel its point.—Your owners of men, "body and soul," in the great American plantations have lately been told to their faces, with half the civilized world for audience of the words, that their moral life is—and must be—a contradiction of itself so long as the merchandise in human beings is carried on by them. The truth was outspoken—clear, ringing, unmistakeable,—and they are of course angry, and responsive.

Mrs. Stowe's narrative, 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' stands somewhat outside the usual barriers of fiction. As a novel—on the score of its art—it is easy to find fault with it; and when introducing it to the notice of our readers we ourselves pointed out its artistic defect. It is fairly a question, too, whether fiction is a sound vehicle for the conveyance of ethics,—and on that subject we have opinions of our own, of which our readers have had the benefit more than once. Many, however, of even those who agree with us as to the principle will think that there are cases of exception, in which its application may be waived in favour of particular circumstances,—and many, we know, look on Mrs. Stowe's book, as presenting one of these cases. The authoress has guaranteed the authenticity of her *facts* and the truth of her *characters;* and it is as a faithful picture of Negro life in the Southern States, with its perils, its romance, and its temptations—its debasing tendencies and its utter want of moral logic—that this book is now having a reading throughout the length and breadth of the land, in America, and here. It is in this sense, also, that it has been answered in books, in magazines, and in newspapers.

The acceptance of the book in this country is itself a literary fact of some interest. Our advertising columns show that the sale is enormous. We can scarcely count the number of editions that have appeared. There are lying before us as we write a handsomely illustrated edition for the boudoir, and a sixpenny reprint for the cabin, with intermediate issues of various sizes and prices. One of these is announced as the ninety-fifth thousand,—a second as the thirtieth,—a third as the twenty-fifth,—and so forth. There are possibly two hundred thousand copies now circulating in the British Islands. This success is not altogether personal: it is a national response to an appeal powerfully made in a great cause.

The book at the head of this article is one of the answers to Mrs. Stowe which have appeared on the other side of the Atlantic. It is also written by a lady,—a lady who appears to be familiar with the ways of Negro life in Virginia, if not farther south. Mrs. Eastman is dogmatic and decisive. She talks of "the northerner" with a freedom and a vehemence that would suggest nothing but gunpowder and the bowie-knife to the more peppery spirits of the other sex. In a long preface to her story she defends slavery against all assailants as "God's own institution,"—and in a still longer appendix she derides and denies all the facts and points brought forward in Mrs. Stowe's narrative. The laugh is certainly sometimes on her side. She makes herself merry at the idea of Uncle Tom's power of converting negroes,—certainly the weak point of Mrs. Stowe's book; and maliciously reminds the reader that Cassy steals money and tells lies after her miraculous conversion in the gin-house. She is still more delighted to throw a lance at the "strong-minded" women of New England; and is particularly happy in her sarcasms on the doings of a certain Female Society for setting the World to Rights. She even intimates that the strong minded will not object to a little lying when it suits their benevolent purpose. As, for example,—

"As regards the practice of marking negroes in the hand, I look upon it as one of the imaginary horrors of the times—a delusion like spiritual rappings, got up out of sheer timidity of disposition, though I have heard of burning old women for witches in New England, and placing a scarlet letter on the bosom of some unhappy one, who had already sorrow and sin enough to bear. It won't do; the subject has, without doubt, been duly investigated already. I'd be willing (were I not opposed to betting) to bet my best collar and neck ribbon, that a committee of investigation has been appointed, consisting of twelve of Boston's primmest old maids, and they have been scouring the plantations of the South, bidding the negroes hold out their hands, (not as the poor souls will at first suppose, that they may be crossed with a piece of silver,) and that they are now returning, crest-fallen, to their native city, not having seen a branded hand in all their journeying. Could aught escape *their* vigilance? But they *will say they saw a vast number,* and that will answer the purpose."

—But these are points which we must leave the ladies to settle amongst themselves.

Of course Mrs. Eastman has no such slave-owner to show in her *corps de ballet* as Legree; because, as she says, no such monster ever lived except in the person of the Northern professor who murdered his creditor for a mere matter of money! Our readers shall, if they please, make the acquaintance of Aunt Phillis and her husband Uncle Bacchus:—the last first, notwithstanding the etiquette, because the sketch gives us a full glimpse into Negro life as the Virginia slave-owners would have the world believe it now to exist.—

"It was just sundown, but the servants were all at home after their day's work, and they too were enjoying the pleasant evening time. Some were seated at the door of their cabins, others lounging on the grass, all at ease, and without care. Many of their comfortable cabins had been recently whitewashed, and were adorned with little gardens in front; over the one nearest the house a multiflora rose was creeping in full bloom. Singularly musical voices were heard at intervals, singing snatches of songs, of a style in which the servants of the South especially delight; and not unfrequently, as the full chorus was shouted by a number, their still more peculiar laugh was heard above it all. Mr. Barbour had recently returned from a tour in our Northern States, had been absent for two months, and felt that he had not in as long a time witnessed such a scene of real enjoyment. He thought it would have softened the heart of the sternest hater of Southern institutions to have been a spectator here; it might possibly have inclined him to think the sun of his Creator's beneficence shines over every part of our favoured land.—'Take a seat, my dear sir,' Mr. Weston said, 'in our sweet-briar house, as Alice calls it; the evening would lose half its beauty to us if we were within.'—'Alice is always right,' said Mr. Barbour, 'in everything she says and does, and so I will occupy this arm-chair that I know she placed here for me. Dear me! what a glorious evening! Those distant peaks of the Blue Ridge look bluer than I ever saw them before.'—'Ah! you are glad to tread Virginia soil once more, that is evident enough,' said Mr. Weston. 'There is no danger of your getting tired of your native state again.'—'Who says I was ever tired of her? I challenge you to prove your insinuation. I wanted to see this great New England, "the great Norrurd," as Bacchus calls it, and I have seen it; I have enjoyed seeing it, too; and now I am glad to be at home again.'—'Here comes Uncle Bacchus now, Mr. Barbour,' said Alice, 'do look at him walk. Is he not a curiosity? He has as much pretension in his manner as if he were really doing us a favour in paying us a visit.'—'The old scamp,' said Mr. Barbour, 'he has a frolic in view; he wants to go off to-morrow either to a camp-meeting, or a barbecue. He looks as if he were hooked together, and could be taken apart limb by limb.'—Bacchus had commenced bowing some time before he reached the piazza, but on ascending the steps he made a particularly low bow to his master, and then in the same manner, though with much less reverence, paid his respects to the others.—'Well, Bacchus?' said Mr. Weston.—'How is yer health dis evenin, master? You aint been so well latterly. We'll soon have green corn though, and that helps dyspepsy wonderful.'—'It may be good for dyspepsia, Bacchus,' said Mr. Weston, 'but it sometimes gives old people cholera morbus, when they eat it raw; so I advise you to remember last year's experience, and roast it before you eat it.'—'I shall indeed,' replied Bacchus; 'twas an awful time I had last summer. My blessed grief! but I thought my time was done come. But de Lord was mighty good to me, he brought me up again. Miss Janet's physic done me more good though than anything, only it put me to sleep, and I never slept so much in my born days.'—'You were always something of a sleeper, I am told, Bacchus,' said Cousin Janet; 'though I have no doubt the laudanum had that effect; you must be more prudent; old people cannot take such liberties with themselves.'—'Lor, Miss Janet, I aint so mighty ole now; be sure I aint no chicken nother; but thar's Aunt Peggy; she's what I call a raal old nigger; she's an African. Miss Alice, aint she never told you bout de time she seed an elerphant drink a river dry?'—'Yes,' said Alice, 'but she dreamed that.'—'No, Miss, she actually seed it wid her own eyes. They's mighty weak and dim now, but she could see out of 'em once, I tell ye. It's hot nuff here some-

times, but aunt Peggy says it's winter to what 'tis in Guinea, whar she was raised till she was a big gall. One day when the sun was mighty strong, she seed an elerphant a comin along. She runned fast enough, she had no 'casion to grease her heels wid quicksilver; she went mighty fast, no doubt; she didn't want dat great beast's hoof in her wool. You and me seed an elerphant de time we was in Washington, long wid master, Miss Alice, and I thought 'bout Aunt Peggy that time. 'Twas a *'nageree* we went to. You know I held you in my arms over de people's heads to see de monkeys ride. Well, Aunt Peggy say she runned till she couldn't run no longer, so she clumb a great tree, and sat in de branches and watched him. He made straight for de river, and kicked up de sand wid his hoofs, as he went along, till he come to de bank; den he begins to drink, and he drinks, I tell you. Aunt Peggy say every swaller he took was least a gallon, and he drunk all dat blessed mornin. After a while she seed de water gitting very low, and at last he gits enuff. He must a got his thirst squinched by dat time. So Aunt Peggy she waded across de river, when de elerphant had went, and two days arter dat, de river was clean gone, bare as my hand. Master,' continued Bacchus, 'I has a great favour to ax of you.'—'Barbecue or campmeeting, Bacchus?' said Mr. Barbour.—'If you please, master,' said he, addressing Mr. Weston, but at the same time giving an imploring look to Mr. Barbour, 'to 'low me to go way to-morrow, and wait at de barbecque. Mr. Semmes he wants me mightily; he says he'll give me a dollar a day if I goes. I'll sure and be home agin in the evenin.'—'I am afraid to give you permission,' said Mr. Weston; 'this habit of drinking, that is growing upon you, is a disgrace to your old age. You remember that you were picked up and brought home in a cart from campmeeting this summer, and I am surprised that you should so soon ask a favour of me.'—'I feels mighty shamed o' that sir,' said Bacchus, 'but I hope you will 'scuse it. Niggers aint like white people, no how; they can't 'sist temptation. I've repented wid tears for dat business, and 'twont happen agin, if it please the Lord not to lead me into temptation.'—'You led yourself into temptation,' said Mrs. Weston; 'you took pains to cross two or three fences, and to go round by Norris's tavern, when, if you had chosen, you could have come home by the other road.'—'True as gospel, ma'am,' said Bacchus, 'I don't deny de furst word of it; the Lord forgive me for backsliding; but master's mighty good to us, and if he'll overlook that little misfortune of mine, it shan't happen agin.'—'You call it a misfortune do you, Bacchus?' said Mr. Barbour; 'why, it seems to me such a great Christian as you are would have given the right name to it, and called it a sin. I am told you are turned preacher?'—'No, sir,' said Bacchus, 'I aint no preacher, I warn't called to be; I leads in prayer sometimes, and in general I rises de tunes.'—'Well, I suppose I can't refuse you,' said Mr. Weston; 'but come home sober, or ask no more permissions.'—'God bless you, master; don't be afeard: you'll see you can trust me. I aint gwine to disgrace our family no more. I has to have a little change sometimes, for Miss Janet knows my wife keeps me mighty straight at home. She 'lows me no privileges, and if I didn't go off sometimes for a little fun, I shouldn't have no health, nor sperrits nother.'—'You wouldn't have any sperrits, that's certain,' said Alice, laughing; 'I should like to see a bottle of whisky in Aunt Phillis's cabin.' Bacchus laughed outright, infinitely overcome at the suggestion. 'My blessed grief! Miss Alice,' said he, 'she'd make me eat de bottle, chaw up all de glass, swaller it arter dat. I aint ever tried dat yet—best not to, I reckon. No, master, I intends to keep sober from this time forrud, till young master comes back.'"

It is thus throughout. The slaves are weak, a little lazy, more than a little given to strong waters; and their owners are uniformly mild, affectionate and indulgent. But listen to the story of Aunt Phillis, the black heroine of this book.—

"She was a firm believer in the Bible, and often pondered on the words of the angel, 'Return and submit thyself to thy mistress.' She had on one occasion accompanied her master and Mrs. Weston to the north, where she was soon found out by some of that disinterested class of individuals called Abolitionists. In reply to the question, 'Are you free?' there was but a moment's hesitation; her pride of heart gave way to her inherent love of truth, 'I'll tell no lie,' she answered, 'I am a slave!'—'Why do you not *take* your freedom?' was the rejoinder. 'You are in a free state; they cannot force you to the South, if you will take the offer we make you, and leave your master.'—'You are Abolitionists, I 'spose?' asked Phillis.—'We are,' they said, 'and we will help you off.'—'I want none of your help,' said Phillis. 'My husband and children are at home; but if they wasn't, I am an honest woman, and am not in the habit of *taking* anything. I'll never *take* my freedom. If my master would give it me, and the rest of us, I should be thankful. I am not going to begin stealing, and I fifty years of age.' An eye-witness described the straightening of her tall figure, and the indignant flashing of her eye, also the discomfited looks of her northern friends. I have somewhere read of a fable of Iceland. According to it, lost souls are to be parched in the burning heat of Hecla, and then cast for ever to cool in its never-thawing snows. Although Phillis could not have quoted this, her opinions would have applied it. For some reason, it was evident to her mind (for she had been well instructed in the Bible) that slavery was from the first ordained as a curse. It might, to her high spirit, have been like burning in the bosom of Hecla; but taking refuge among Abolitionists was, from the many instances that had come to her knowledge, like cooling in its never-thawing snows."

With Mrs. Eastman slavery is all bedecked with flowers and besprinkled with rose-water. It is sweet to the sense and consoling to the heart. With her, it is a beautiful and interesting thing to be a slave,—and the worst that can happen to a quadroon or a negress is, to gain her freedom. One of the figures of her story—Susan—listens to the Abolitionists, and gets entrapped into personal liberty; but repenting thereof, she begs to be made a slave again,—when her mistress makes an example of her and refuses to take her back! This has been the prattle of men in all times in reference to the "peculiar" institution. When burly old Johnson poured out one of his scornful denunciations of slavery, little Boswell held up his hands in pious horror, and declared that —"To abolish the slave-trade would be to

Shut the gates of mercy on mankind."

Listen to one little anecdote told by Mrs. Eastman, parenthetically, when she ceases for a moment to write fiction and rises into history.—

"We have a servant woman named Phillis, her price is far above rubies. Her industry, her honesty, her attachment to our family, exceed everything. I wish abolitionists would imitate one of her virtues—humility. I know of no poetry more beautiful than the hymns she sang to me in my infancy; her whole life has been a recommendation of the religion of the Bible. I wish my chance of Heaven were half as good as hers. She is a slave here, but she is destined to be a saint hereafter."

—We think Mrs. Eastman here, as in many another place where she thinks she is building an argument is very unconsciously giving it a dangerous side blow. That is the fault of her materials. The tools with which she works are sharp-edged, and they cut her own case. —If Mrs. Eastman received a visit from an angel, would she like to detain the celestial stranger for a place in the sugar plantations? Or, to put the case lower, would she like to keep in bondage the heir to an earldom or principality, knowing him to be rich and certain to inherit his estate in due course? Or, like the king who keeps a fool or the quack who hires a poet, does she think it respectable and in the way of business for a Virginian planter to own a saint?

Our readers will have seen by this time, that this advocate for "God's own institution" is more earnest than adroit. She means to put in a good word for the lords and masters of the South,—but her non-admissions and suggestions support in a remarkable manner the conclusions which on this side of the Atlantic most people would draw from the perusal of such works as 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.'

The Life and Works of Robert Burns. Edited by Robert Chambers. Vol. IV.

[Second Notice.]

As we promised last week, we return for another extract or two to this concluding volume of Mr. Chambers's evident labour of love—his biography of his poet-countryman, Burns.

Did Burns drink?—in other words, was he occasionally a drunkard?—is another question which Mr. Chambers undertakes to solve—not, we confess, to our satisfaction.—The "pulling of the fresh bottle" is surely a strange expression.—

"What, then, was the fact? From all that can now be learned on respectable testimony, I believe it to have been this: Robert Burns never at any period of his life was habitually under the influence of a love of liquor; he never was, properly speaking, its victim: on this point the statements of Dr. Currie are certainly unjust towards the name of Burns. Our bard was nevertheless facile towards social enjoyment, and had himself an immense power of promoting it. Wherever he lived, he naturally fell among the gay and good-natured part of society, and he unavoidably partook of their convivialities, and even, latterly at least, helped to encourage the replenishment of the bowl and the pulling of the fresh bottle—not that he cared much for the liquor, but that, once involved in the flow of merriment, he did not like to interrupt it by leaving the table. Thus, while he was far from being a regular toper, his occasional convivialities occurred, during the latter years of his life, with a degree of frequency, and were carried to a degree of excess, which were much to be deplored. It did not matter much, perhaps, that there was no indulgence before the early dinner hour of that time and place—which was three o'clock—if he *very often* spent the evenings over the bowl, and not unfrequently prolonged the merry-making past the midnight hour. It may be asked what is meant by very often; and this it is not easy to answer. But that our bard spent *too many evenings* in this way for the comfort of his family, for his own health and peace of mind, and for the preservation of his dignity as a man and a poet, I believe to be only too true. Nor was this all, for that co-ordinate debasement to which Dr. Currie alludes, was not escaped. Let God judge him, a being formed in frailty, and inspired with wild and misdirected impulses; not I. But so is the fact."

Mr. Chambers has given great attention to the history of Burns's heroines:—some, frail enough. The history of Chloris contains some touching incidents.—

"Mr. Lorimer's eldest daughter Jean was at this time a very young lady, but possessed of uncommon personal charms. Her form was symmetry itself, and, notwithstanding hair of flaxen lightness, the beauty of her face was universally admired. A Mr. Gillespie, a brother-officer of Burns, settled at Dumfries, was already enslaved by Miss Lorimer; and to his suit the poet lent all his influence. But it was in vain. Miss Lorimer became the wife of another, under somewhat extraordinary circumstances. A young gentleman named Whelpdale, connected with the county of Cumberland, and who had already signalized himself by profuse habits, settled at Barnhill, near Moffat, as a farmer. He was acquainted with a respectable family named Johnston at Drumcrieff, near Craigieburn, where Miss Lorimer visited. He thus became acquainted with the young beauty. He paid his addresses to her, and it is supposed that she was not adverse to his suit. One night, in March 1793, when the poor girl was still some months less than eighteen years of age, and of course possessed of little prudence or knowledge of the world, he took her aside, and informed her that he could no longer live except as her husband; he therefore en-

treated her to elope with him that very night to Gretna Green, in order that they might be married, and threatened to do himself some extreme mischief if she should refuse. A hard-wrung consent to this most imprudent step fixed her fate to sorrow for life. The pair had not been united for many months, when Mr. Whelpdale was obliged by his debts to remove hastily from Barnhill, leaving his young wife no resource but that of returning to her parents at Kemmishall. She saw her husband no more for twenty-three years. * * The subsequent history of the lady is pitiful. Some years after this outpouring of poesy in her praise, her father was unfortunate in business, and ceased to be the wealthy man he once was. The tuneful tongue which had sung her praise was laid in silence in Dumfries churchyard. She continued to derive no income from her husband, and scarcely even to know in what part of the world he lived. She was now, therefore, compelled to accept of a situation as plain governess in a gentleman's family; and in such situations she passed some years of her life. In 1816, returning from a visit to her brother in Sunderland, she inquired at Brampton for her husband, and learned that she had only missed seeing him by a few hours, as he had that day been in the village. He was now squandering some fourth or fifth fortune, which had been left to him by a relation. Not long after, learning that he was imprisoned for debt at Carlisle, she went to see him. Having announced to him her wish for an interview, she went to the place where he was confined, and was desired to walk in. His lodging was pointed out to her on the opposite side of a quadrangle, round which there was a covered walk, as in the ambulatories of the ancient religious houses. As she walked along one side of this court, she passed a man whose back was towards her — a bulky-looking person, slightly paralytic, and who shuffled in walking as if from lameness. As she approached the door, she heard this man pronounce her name. 'Jean!' he said, and then immediately added, as under a more formal feeling, 'Mrs. Whelpdale!' It was her husband—the gay youth of 1793 being now transformed into a broken-down middle-aged man, whom she had passed without even suspecting who he was. The wife had to ask the figure if he was her husband, and the figure answered that he was. To such a scene may a romantic marriage lead! There was kindness, nevertheless, between the long-separated pair. Jean spent a month in Carlisle, calling upon her husband every day, and then returned to Scotland. Some months afterwards, when he had been liberated, she paid him another visit; but his utter inability to make a prudent use of any money intrusted to him, rendered it quite impossible that they should ever renew their conjugal life. After this she never saw him again. It is understood that this poor, unprotected woman at length was led into an error which cost her the respect of society. She spent some time in a kind of vagrant life, verging on mendicancy, and never rising above the condition of a domestic servant. She never ceased to be elegant in her form and comely of face; nor did she ever cease to recollect that she had been the subject of some dozen compositions by one of the greatest modern masters of the lyre. About the year 1825, a benevolent gentleman, to whom she had made her penury known, bestirred himself in her behalf, and represented her case in the public prints, with the hope of drawing forth a little money for her relief. His wife, having sent her some newspapers containing the paragraphs which he had written, received the following note, in which we cannot help thinking there is something not unworthy of a poetical heroine:—

"'Burns's Chloris is infinitely obliged to Mrs. —— for her kind attention in sending the newspapers, and feels pleased and flattered by having so much said and done in her behalf. Ruth was kindly and generously treated by Boaz; perhaps Burns's Chloris may enjoy a similar fate in the fields of men of talent and worth.

'March 2, 1825.'

"The lady here addressed saw Mrs. Whelpdale several times, and was pleased with her conversation, which showed considerable native acuteness of understanding, and a play of wit such as might have been supposed to charm a high intellect in one of the opposite sex. Afterwards, our heroine obtained a situation as housekeeper with a gentleman residing in Newington, and there she lived for some time in the enjoyment, she said, of greater comfort than she had known since she first left her father's house. But a pulmonary affection of a severe nature gradually undermined her health, and she was ultimately obliged to retire to a humble lodging in Middleton's Entry, Potter-row, near the place where Burns had first met with Clarinda. Here she lingered for some time in great suffering, being chiefly supported by her late master; and here, in September 1831, she breathed her last. Her remains were interred in Newington burying-ground. Her husband, who latterly lived at Langholm, in Dumfries-shire, on a small pension, survived her three or four years."

We must conclude our quotations with a characteristic anecdote:—one of the best, if not the best, of the anecdotes of the poet recovered by Mr. Chambers:—

"On the 30th of this month [Sept. 1793], the liberal poet bestowed four books upon the library [a lending library]—namely, 'Humphry Clinker,' 'Julia de Roubigné,' 'Knox's History of the Reformation,' and 'Delolme on the British Constitution.' The present intelligent librarian, Mr. M'Robert, reports respecting the last-mentioned work a curious anecdote, which he learned directly from the late Provost Thomson of Dumfries. Early in the morning after 'Delolme' had been presented, Burns came to Mr. Thomson's bedside before he was up, anxiously desiring to see the volume, as he feared he had written something upon it 'which might bring him into trouble.' On the volume being shown to him, he looked at the inscription which he had written upon it the previous night, and, having procured some paste, he pasted over it the fly-leaf in such a way as completely to conceal it. The gentleman who has been good enough to communicate these particulars, adds:—'I have seen the volume, which is the edition of 1790, neatly bound, with a portrait of the author at the beginning. Some stains of ink shine through the paper, indicating that there is something written on the back of the engraving; but the fly-leaf being pasted down upon it, there is nothing legible. On holding the leaf up to the light, however, I distinctly read, in the undoubted manuscript of the poet, the following words:—"Mr. Burns presents this book to the Library, and begs they will take it as a creed of British liberty—until they find a better.—R. B." The words "until they find a better," are evidently those which the poet feared "might bring him into trouble." Probably, if the inscription had not been written on the back of the engraving, he might have removed it altogether: at all events, his anxiety to conceal it shows what trivial circumstances were in those days sufficient to constitute a political offence.' Ay, and to think of this happening in the same month with the writing of 'Scots, wha hae wi' Wallace bled!'"

In parting with Mr. Chambers, we may fairly say that he has added some stones to the cairn of Burns,—and that he will find many readers amongst those who, like himself, love the man while they honour the poet, and think that neither the one nor the other—the former especially—has been well understood.

Annette: a Tale. By William Frederick Deacon. With a Memoir of the Author, by the Hon. Sir T. N. Talfourd, D.C.L. 3 vols. Colburn.

THE first French Revolution and the campaigns in La Vendée will furnish matter to the novelist for many a day to come. Yet no recent English tale has approached the interest of Mrs. Gore's 'Tuileries':—and after having lately read M. Feuillet's 'Bellah,' and Mr. Trollope's Vendéan romance, we could have waited awhile for 'Annette,' till the edge should have returned to our appetite for a story of night-marches in the Bocage, the prowess of *Marie Jeanne* (the great cannon), and the high chivalry which illustrates the name of Larochejaquelin. Those, however, who frequent circulating libraries have, it may be hoped, shorter memories than the critics; and to them, accordingly, we can commend 'Annette' as one of the most carefully executed and interesting historical novels which have been published this year.

Seven years or more, however, must have elapsed since 'Annette' was completed. Its author died in the year 1845. A well-toned memoir, by Sir T. N. Talfourd, informs us that the Judge and the man of letters were fellow-scholars at Dr. Valpy's,—that Mr. Deacon was a gentle, amiable creature, having those volitions for literary and imaginative occupation which for awhile bear such a close resemblance to genius—the coincidence breaking off at the moment of flight. Then, it is not hard to determine who is bent skyward, and who must, in obedience to inexorable nature, be contented always to hover not far above the earth. Mr. Deacon's was the usual story. He wrote—he dreamed of fame—he applied to famous men for assistance and sympathy; and by one of the most famous his appeal was answered, cordially and patiently.—

"*Mr. Scott to Mr. Deacon.*

"Sir,—I received your packet only two days since, and by this may apologize for any delay in reply, as it happened to be addressed to my house in Edinburgh. The favourable idea I am inclined to form of your talents, from the specimen you have sent me, induces me to regret much that I see no chance of my being useful to you in the way you point at. I have no connexion with Mr. Blackwood's Magazine in the way of recommendation or otherwise, nor do I know by whom it is conducted, unless it be by Mr. Blackwood himself. I know him, however, sufficiently to send him your productions, but I dare hardly augur any very favourable result. London, the great mart of literature, as of everything else, is the only place where it is possible for a man to support himself by periodical writings. In our country an editor can get so much gratuitous and voluntary assistance, that he hardly cares to be at the expense of maintaining a regular corps of labourers. I shall be happy if Mr. Blackwood makes a distinction in your favour, were it but to give you some time to look round you, and to choose some more steady mode of life than the chance of this precarious mode of employment, which must necessarily make your comforts, if not your existence, dependent on the caprice of the public and the tyranny of booksellers and editors. An expression of your letter leads me to think you have in your option some commercial situation, which you reject in consequence of your love for the Muses. If this be so, let me conjure you to pause and to recollect that independence, the only situation in which man's faculties have full scope, and his mind full enjoyment, can only be attained by considerable sacrifices. The commencement of every profession is necessarily dull and disagreeable to youths of lively genius; but ev y profession has its points of interest when the mind comes to view it divested of its technical details. I was as much disgusted with the introductory studies of the law as you can be with those of commerce, and it cost me many a bitter hour before I could bend my mind to them. But I made a virtue of necessity, and was in due time rewarded by finding that I could very well unite my love of letters with my professional duty, and that, set at ease on the score of providing for my family, I had more respectability in the eyes of the public, more freedom of intellect and sunshine of mind than I could have had with all the uncertainty, dependence, and precarious provision which are the lot of men of literature who have neither profession nor private fortune. What you mention frankly of your irregularities at college, implies, I sincerely hope, the intention of repressing all tendency to such eccentricities in future. Take my advice, and carry your self-control a little further. Reconcile yourself with your father, and subdue your inclinations to his. Your road to literary distinction will be as easy from the counting-house as from a Welsh valley; for the world does not ask *where* but *what* a man writes. You will acquire a steady income, and in all probability an honourable independence; and when your head is grey, you may lay it on a pillow made soft by your own industry, and by the recollection that you have discharged the

duty of a son, by the sacrifice of a predominant taste to the will of your parent. If I thought my own interference could be likely to be of use, I have so much regard for your situation as a young gentleman of talents who seems too much disposed to give way to a generous but irregular love of literature, and so much for that of your father, whose feelings I can judge of by making his case my own, that if you choose to give me a direction and your permission, I would take the liberty to write to your father and try to make up matters betwixt you,—an intrusion which my years and situation might perhaps induce him to excuse. Perhaps, Sir, I may have exceeded the limits of the sphere to which you meant me to limit my opinion in offering it upon these points; but you must hold the intent, which is most sincerely kind, as an excuse. And believe me, Sir, your well-wisher and humble servant,

"(Signed) WALTER SCOTT.

"Abbotsford, near Melburn, N.B. Sept. 1821.

"P.S. Your proposal to go to South America I cannot but consider as a circuitous and protracted mode of suicide, rendered more guilty than the ordinary mode by the chance of your being engaged in some scenes of violence to others before you become a victim yourself."

An instructive collection of "Letters to Young Men of Letters" might be gleaned from the correspondence and memorials of Sir Walter Scott. Besides the above Scott letter and another from the same source, there is not much to revert to in this "Prefatory Memoir."—The best known of Mr. Deacon's productions may be the squib 'Warreniana,' published in emulation of 'The Rejected Addresses.' During the last years of his life he was closely connected with the *Sun* newspaper.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Arnold's School Classics, 'Euripides' Hecuba,' with Notes, 12mo. 3s.
Aunt Phillis's Cabin, by Mrs. Eastman, post 8vo. 5s. cl.
Berens's (Rev. E.) Private Devotions, 2nd edit. revised, 18mo. 1s. cl.
Bourne's (J.) Treatise on the Screw Propeller, 4to. 28s. cl.
Bradley's (Rev. C.) Practical Sermons, 4th edit. 8vo. 12s. cl.
Brown's Three Years in Europe, with Memoir, fc. 8vo. 4s. 6d. cl.
Burnaby Lee, by Thomson, 8vo. 5s. cl.
Choice Descriptive Poetry, selected by a Lady, 12mo. 2s. cl.
Compendium Theologicum, by a Clergyman, 18mo. 4s. 6d. cl.
Connemara and the Irish Highlands, 12mo. 2s. cl.
Divine Communion, with an Appendix, 2nd edit. 18mo. 1s. 6d. cl.
Edwards's (T. W. C.) Eton Latin Grammar, 26th edit. 12mo. 3s. 6d.
Green Leaves, 18mo. 6d. cl.
Gunnison (Lieut. J. W.), The Mormons, post 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Gurner's (W.) Snatches of Song, fc. 8vo. 2s. cl. gilt.
Haycock's Elements of Veterinary Homœopathy, cr. 8vo. 10s. 6d.
Household Words, Vol. V. roy. 8vo. 5s. 6d. cl.
Jerrold's (D.) Works, Vol. IV. 'Cakes and Ale,' post 8vo. 4s. cl.
Jervis's (Rev. J. J. W.) Genesis Elucidated, with Notes, 8vo. 12s.
Kings of England, 4th edit. with Questions, 18mo. 1s. 2d. cl.
Landmarks of History—Ancient History, 12mo. 2s. 6d. cl.
Lochlin Ddu, and other Poems, fc. 8vo. 6s. cl.
Lowrey's (J.) Spelling and Dictation Lesson-Book, fc. 8vo. 1s. cl.
Morris's (Rev. F. O.) Book of Natural History, large sq. 10s. 6d. cl.
Parkinson (Dr.), The Old Church Clock, 4th edit. fc. 8vo. 4s. 6d. cl.
Rampini's Italian Grammar, Key to, 12mo. 2s. cl.
Round's (O. S.) The Indian Wife, 12mo. 1s. swd.
Smith's (C. H. J.) Parks and Pleasure Grounds, cr. 8vo. 6s. cl.
Smith's (Rev. J.) Book that you want, 32mo. 1s. 6d. cl.
Stanbury's Expedition to Valley of Great Salt Lake, Maps, 25s. cl.
Statutes (The), 1852, 15 & 16 Vict. roy. 8vo. 9s. bds.
Testimony to Truth of Christianity, by Harris, 4th edit. 3s. cl.
Tom Racquet, by Manby, illustrated, 8vo. 5s. cl.
Toogood's Simple Sketches from Church History, new edit. 2s. cl.
Uncle Tom's Cabin, post 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl. (Bohn.)
Uncle Tom's Cabin, 1s. edit. with Frontispiece, (Partridge & Oakey.)
Uncle Tom's Cabin, Author's edit. cr. 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl. (Bosworth.)
Uncle Tom in England, 12mo. 1s. bds.
Vetch (Major), The Gong, 12mo. 4s. cl.
White (The) Slave, by Hildreth, with Illustrations, post 8vo. 2s. 6d.
Wordsworth's (Dr.) Occasional Sermons, 4th series, 8vo. 8s. cl.
Wyatt's (M. D.) Metal Work and its Artistic Design, folio, cl. 6s.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

It is probable that ere our paper of this week shall come into the hands of our readers, every man, woman and child throughout the length and breadth of the land capable of receiving such intelligence will have heard of the death of His Grace Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington. Although what the world has long agreed to call heroes and their deeds do not come within the scope of our interest, we cannot allow the departure from amongst us of so remarkable a personage as the Duke to pass altogether without notice. It is not, however, as a general who never before knew defeat that now, when he has yielded to the last, and inevitable, enemy with whom he had to contend, we care to present his memory to the notice of our readers. The trophies of war, its laurels baptized in blood, its dread passions disfiguring its triumphs, and the crimes and calamities that follow in the wake of its very success, have no authority within the limits of that peaceful field wherein it is at once our task and our happiness to labour. But there was in the character of the Duke of Wellington an exhibition and expression of moral power, arising out of great designs perseveringly executed and vast obstacles resolutely overcome, which place it in a strong intellectual light:—and one form of the expression of that power brings his character properly within the purview of even a paper like ours.

The Duke of Wellington has executed his own literary monument. His well-known 'Despatches,' brought before the world under the editorship of the late Col. Gurwood, minutely illustrate his famous career as a soldier, and at the same time record the causes of his success, as no other historian could have succeeded in recording it; while they paint the hero's own portraiture with authentic and unconscious skill. These famous documents have a literary interest which it was never a part of their author's purpose to claim for them. We have in them the undesigned anatomy of a species of "hero" such as the story of no other country records. Their conspicuous straight-forwardness and emphatic truth, the sound and sagacious apprehension of passing events which they indicate, and the singular conciseness with which therein masses of information are classified and generalized, impart to these Despatches an interest of a high moral and intellectual character, and give them a place amongst the military materials of accidental and moral history which we are not at liberty to overlook.

The hatred of intrigue, the scorn of idle show, the rejection of petty bustle, which to a great extent are English characteristics, as compared with Continental natures in general, are very clearly expressed in these celebrated letters. We there see the Duke of Wellington as a vigorous personification of the English mind as described by M. Mignet, the French historian:—"prone to observation, with a sturdy sagacity, accomplishing so much because it imagines so little, patiently reflecting, cautiously concluding, acting without enthusiasm but with constant energy in its favourite pursuit of the useful."

The difficulties that the Duke encountered in the Peninsular War can never be appreciated except by a perusal of his Despatches:—which contrast curiously with the dramatic style and flaunting rhetoric of Napoleon. We do not remember any other instance wherein a Statesman or a General has written documents so full and decisive on the questions discussed. Marlborough's letters are crude and incomplete, and abounding in grammatic solecisms. In the 'Chatham Correspondence' the composition frequently runs into turgid verbiage. The Despatches of the younger Pitt, though clear, are diffuse. Mr. Canning wrote State Papers like a rhetorician striving for academical applause. But the 'Wellington Despatches' are pithy, clear, and precise. While instructive at the time to the persons addressed, they are now, from their fullness of matter and gravity of tone, replete with interest and invaluable as testimony. Besides their historic value, they are matchless examples of that clear expression which is the natural utterance of a clear meaning and a resolute will. Though habitually calm and undemonstrative, these Despatches at times testify to the fact that "the Iron Duke" had far more susceptibility to emotion than his martial temperament would allow him habitually to reveal to the world. His letters to the Earl of Aberdeen on the death of Sir Alexander Gordon at Waterloo, and to the Duke of Beaufort on the grievous wound of the present Lord Fitzroy Somerset—both written on the day after his greatest victory—prove the vein of human-heartedness which all the indurating incidents of his life could never wholly overgrow. In our review of the 'Despatches' [see *Athen.* No. 577] we extracted both these letters. The kindness of the Duke's personal disposition, indeed, when in calmer and happier times it had freedom to struggle through the repressive circumstances of his earlier calling seems even to have marked him out as the prey of those who traffic in human sympathy. Not many weeks have elapsed since the revelations at one of the Police Offices showed how some such parties had succeeded in plundering him of 400*l.* by appealing to his benevolence on behalf of a fictitious family of an imaginary officer deceased.

Perhaps one of the highest compliments that have been paid to the Duke of Wellington is that of M. Guizot, in his Essay on 'Washington,'—wherein he points out the marked similarity between "the Iron Duke" and the "American Fabius:"—and it is worthy of notice, that in the elaborate and skilful portraiture of Washington by Cooper, the novelist, in one of his best works, the American hero is painted as having in his port and manners, as well as in his turn of mind, those traits which might be called "Wellingtonian."

It was always understood, that the late Sir George Murray was to have been the historian of the Duke's military deeds. He had many of the qualifications required:—but he never, from his connexions with the old ruling parties, could have distinctly narrated the obstacles which the Duke had to encounter from the incapacity and vacillation of the Governmental party in England. In our generation, no public character has been written about so much as the Duke. Southey and Sir Archibald Alison have done all that literary panegyrists and rhetorical historians could do to popularize the exploits of Wellington. In some of our military memoirs addressed to the readers of light and "interesting" literature graphic pictures of Wellington are to be found; and fiction in our military novels has been profuse in depicting his manners and his style of living. Biographies by Sir T. E. Alexander, Capt. Moyle Sherer, Mr. W. H. Maxwell, and many others, have from time to time been addressed to the public;—but we repeat that, hitherto, by far the best and most expressive character of the Duke of Wellington has been written by himself. To Lord Mahon—whose functions may now, we suppose, be considered as begun—the world must look for a complete and authentic biography of the *man*, Arthur Wellesley:—the *warrior* already lives in the pages of Napier. The Duke has been far more fortunate than Marlborough in his literary illustrations. Literature has done little, strictly speaking, to perpetuate Marlborough's fame. Poetry has in Addison's 'Campaign' decorated with verse such as it is the conqueror of Blenheim. Scott, Southey, Wilson Croker, *cum multis aliis*, have essayed "to build the lofty rhyme" in honour of the deeds of Wellington; but Scott's 'Waterloo' and Croker's 'Talavera' serve only to illustrate the critical maxim, that campaigns are not good subjects for poetry—notwithstanding that their incidents are picturesque and sublime. Almost the only fine passage of poetry written in connexion with the campaigns of Wellington is the one noble episode in 'Childe Harold,' which begins—

There was a sound of revelry by night.

It is an interesting fact, that when the first passages in the Peninsular campaigns were severely criticized in Parliament, a young man, the son of a manufacturer, defended them again and again with admirable talent and great readiness in debate. This was the late Sir Robert Peel:—whose epitaph the Duke of Wellington lived to speak nobly and touchingly in the House of Lords. The characters of these two men were often misunderstood and their motives mistaken. It will fall now to the task of the same pen to record in biography the vicissitudes of the popularity of both. Literary history furnishes us with no other instance of so interesting a legacy as the bequest of the Wellington and Peel Papers to Lord Mahon;—and though the absence of the latter from Parliament might be regretted on public or on personal grounds, we cannot but think it is now as well that entire leisure should be his for the execution of works to which we shall all look forward with the interest due to their great themes.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

We have on several occasions had to make our readers acquainted with the brave doings of this *soi-disant* Society;—what fine books they have put forth,—what mighty debts they have incurred,—how skilfully their accounts have been investigated,—and what strong appeals have been made by some of the rich clergy, members of the Society, to induce the great body of the poorer clergy to come for-

ward and discharge a debt incurred by the mismanagement of certain prominent persons whom it is proposed to allow to escape scot-free. We have now to report the result:—and as the history is really a curious and instructive one, and many of our readers may not be familiar with all the past circumstances of the Society, we will tell the tale, although it will be rather long, from the beginning.

That beginning dates back from the year 1846; when three reverend gentlemen, not over-favourably known by their previous editorial performances, determined to try their luck in a publishing scheme on their own account and on a grand scale. There had been great doings—that is, in the way of receiving subscriptions, not otherwise—by several ecclesiastical publishing Societies, and these three projectors seem to have been simple enough to suppose that there was no reason why they should not do as well as their predecessors.

In establishing a Society it is well understood to be a thing of primary necessity to obtain in the first instance a few "good names":—some people call them "decoy-ducks."—Whatever their titles, nothing can be done without them.

The three reverend gentlemen recognized this universal law,—and complied with it, but after a fashion of their own. We will state how they obtained the patronage of the late Archbishop of Canterbury:—how many other great names were procured in the same way we cannot tell.

A prospectus was printed of the most attractive character. It was headed by two or three names of persons in the highest station, displayed with as much honour as typography could confer upon them. The late Archbishop of Canterbury was one of the gentlemen thus distinguished. In this form, the prospectus was taken to the Archbishop for his sanction. Perhaps his Grace knew something of the previous publications of the Projectors, or understood the nature of their scheme; or perhaps he thought it a little irregular to print his name first, and ask his permission afterwards. Whatever might be the cause, he peremptorily refused to have anything to do with the proposed Society, and directed his name to be immediately removed from the prospectus. His Grace's direction was complied with by the Projectors,—but again after a peculiar fashion. The Archbishop's name no longer flamed in the forehead of the great puff; but his presumed sanction was thought too valuable to be altogether lost, and the Society was advertised as entering upon its labours under the general patronage of "their GRACES the ARCHBISHOPS of England and Ireland."—Difficulties, it will be seen are not insuperable—a great deal may be overcome by ingenuity.*

Now-a-days it is somewhat difficult to say what the clergy believe, but in 1846 they believed in "their Graces the Archbishops and their Lordships the Bishops." In that belief, and under the goad of continual and reiterated advertisements—put forth under the sanction of "their Graces and their Lordships," and a great many other influential people—somewhere about 1,000 persons sent in their subscriptions.

The extent to which the advertising was carried may be estimated from the fact, that the modest sum of 462*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* stands charged in the accounts of two years, from February 1847 to March 1849, for "Advertisements."

The subsequent proceedings of "the Society" were in strict harmony with this ingenious beginning. To the public the scheme assumed the form of a Society. It was called a Society. Respectable names were put forth as those of a Council. It had the same external appearance as the Parker, the Camden, or any similar actual publishing Society. But all this was mere outside show. We doubt if the body termed the Council was ever called together. If it was, we should like to be informed when and how often it actually met. There has never been a general meeting. There was no Treasurer. There has been no annual audit of the accounts. The whole "thing,"—we cannot properly call it a Society—was left in the hands of the three "Projectors;"—who, as we are now told, engaged a Secretary, and gave orders "to the paper-maker, and to the press at Oxford and at Cambridge"—and we presume also in London.

After six months' experience, one of the Projectors was wise enough to withdraw. The other two were busy editing,—and the "whole business affairs" were left to the Secretary.

This period was the *Saturnia regna* of "the Society." The reverend editors, who had set before themselves an interminable series of meditated publications, probably thought they had obtained agreeable employment and comfortable remuneration for many years. But,—alas, that such should be the case!—the course of such pleasant labours "never does run smooth."

At the end of two years the books published had been found to be shamefully edited,—the literary character of the association had been seriously damaged. Various costly engagements had been entered into, extensive operations had been set on foot, and the account at the bankers had been overdrawn 2*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* Such a state of things led to a cessation of advertisements, to a quarrel and to a Chancery suit between the Secretary and the two continuing Projectors, and to heavy and pressing demands upon the same two reverend gentlemen by their creditors.

Only one of the Projectors seems to have been worth what is technically called "powder and shot." He was now obliged to pay the debts which he and his co-projectors had incurred, and he did so during the year 1849 to the extent of about 1,800*l.* Still there remained behind a host of "liabilities." There were books contracted for with editors who were at work upon them,—books which were incomplete and must be completed before they could become saleable,—and some of these incomplete books were so badly edited that other persons must be employed to finish what would be mere waste paper if left to the original editors.

The case had become a complicated and difficult—almost a desperate—one. Projector No. 2 retired from the management, and left his partner No. 3 to face their creditors alone and as he could.

He did so with spirit, and apparently with a conviction that his only way of recovering back the sum he had already paid was by spending more in upholding what was still called "the Society." There was a new edition of the Prayer-Book in hand, which it was thought would set the speculation right. We were told that among the multiplied difficulties of the poor Church of England she had almost lost her Prayer-Book. The volume which commonly goes by that name was said to be full of all kinds of errors. As for the Church of Ireland, her case was still worse. It seemed doubtful whether she had ever really had a Prayer-Book at all. If she once had, all that remained of it was a dirty MS. preserved among the records in Ireland, which had in favour of its authenticity the important evidence of a hole made for the passage of a string or tape near to its left-hand upper corner. The Society's new editions were to set everything to rights, and to be of infinite value to everybody. The Church of England was to be quieted, that of Ireland to be pacified, and the accounts of the Society were to be set straight. In order that there might be no mistake in the accomplishment of these desirable ends, the whole Prayer-Book was to be printed twice over;—once in the English form, and again according to the text of the Irish MS. with the hole in it.

Projector No. 3 was bound hand and foot by a written agreement with the editor of these great Prayer-Books, to pay him certain large sums for editorial labour. Affairs were not prosperous,—but what could Mr. Projector do? Nothing, but go on and pay:—which he did until October 1851, when he had advanced in the whole in round numbers the very pretty sum of 2,600*l.*

In the mean time a part of the new Prayer-Book was published,—and was found to be, as our readers know [see *Athen.* No. 1146], worthless. The notes were a huge disreputable example of the literature of scissors and paste, and the text was printed in a way more pedantic, expensive and absurd than had ever been seen. As if the authenticity of the Prayer-Book depended upon the accurate preservation of the merest literal peculiarities, every mark in the copies from which the editor printed—down to the corrections which had been made in them of literal blunders—and even to the hole in the corner of the Irish MS.—was endeavoured to be imitated in various coloured inks, and in grotesque and ridiculous typographical forms, which could be used only at a most alarming expense. The book was received with universal and derisive laughter. It is a choice and unparalleled example of the length to which editorial absurdity and the art of book-making may be carried.

This failure was a new calamity for Mr. Projector. What was to be done now? The Bishop of London, compassionating Mr. Projector on account of the large amount of his advances, took the matter into his own hands,—and one may imagine his lordship blandly setting forth to an attentive audience of his fellow-culprits the peculiarities of their unenviable position.—"I fear we are sometimes led to give our names to undertakings the management of which we are too busy personally to superintend. In the present case, our easiness and confidence have placed us in a very awkward position. I do not impute anything like intentional misconduct to my friends the Projectors; but it is evident that their management on our behalf has not been such as to establish, either for them or for us, a reputation for practical wisdom. Still, we must not allow the consequences of the negligence of all of us to fall upon a single individual. We must inquire who really gave a sanction to the scheme?—who permitted it to be sent forth to the world under the credit of their names? We must ascertain the amount of the debts and liabilities, and the gentlemen who permitted themselves to be advertised as patrons and managers of the Society must put their hands into their purses and discharge the amount of loss. You, my Lord Ashley, my brethren of Winchester, Lincoln, Durham—Canon Dale, Prebendary Townsend, Dr. M'Caul, Mr. Trench—I, myself—we must share the responsibility amongst us." We say, we may "imagine" his Lordship to have said this. It would have been consistent with his position in the Church, in the State, and in this "Society," to have spoken after this manner;—but if we are to tell the truth, we must confess that we have no reason for supposing that he said anything of the kind. All that he seems to have done was, to request three Doctors in Divinity (of all people in the world) to examine the accounts, and to recommend certain other clergymen to act as an Advising Committee,—without "any participation in those liabilities to which Projector No. 3 found himself involved by his solitary situation." The Advising Committee, instead of honestly telling the episcopal and noble patrons of the Society what they ought to do, became decoy-ducks themselves. They sanctioned appeals to "the public" to aid in securing a large accession of subscribers; and, treating the clergy as a flock whom its shepherds had a right to fleece, they allowed circulars to be sent to the archdeacons, telling them that the Bishops were the Society's fast friends, and begging them to recommend its publications to the clergy. If we may believe the papers now put forth,—but it is really difficult to know what to believe in connexion with this "Society,"—these appeals were not in vain. The clergy—it is a peculiarity which ought in such a case to have been a protection to them—are ever willing to support their bishops. They seem to have acted upon the recommendations authoritatively transmitted to them. Members were thus introduced into the Society knowing little of its previous history and nothing of the debt hanging over it. They paid four years' subscription, and received the series of published works, including several incomplete books. Last year, they again paid their subscription, and now receive one book in return. This year, they are called upon to subscribe without any return at all. Next year, they will be told, that if they will pay their subscription one of their incomplete books will be completed. In the year following, the same game will be played

* So inveterate has this stereotype form of expression become in the practice of this Society, that in a paper which it has just put forth we find it stated, in recounting the history of the Society, that—"The approbation of *their Graces the Archbishops* of England and Ireland, as well as of their Lordships the Bishops, having been obtained in favour of the undertaking, it was determined to commence operations early in 1847," &c. &c.

with another incomplete book. If, in the meanwhile, they allow their subscription to drop, their series of books is incomplete; and if they go on and pay, they will find, that no sooner have they been shorn as much as they will stand, than the books will be on every stall at a fourth of the money which, by episcopal recommendation, they have paid for them.

The number of subscribers is said to be at this time 1213; but of this number, only 120 have forwarded their subscriptions for the current year. An appeal is now made to the rest of them to do the like. The Advising Committee say, that "they are quite aware that no claim can be made for any subscription for 1852, since no book is promised for that year. But it is confidently hoped that the subscribers, seeing the circumstances of past sacrifice and prospective embarrassment into which a PRIVATE CLERGYMAN has been cast from a high-minded sense of personal honour and of duty to themselves, will not hesitate to supply the means whereby these alarming and otherwise insupportable burdens may be sustained."

Surely this is preposterous. The facts resolve themselves into one of two states of things. Either this so-called Society was no Society at all, but merely a speculation of the Projectors with a view of providing themselves with desirable editorial work,—or, it was really a Society of which the persons composing the Council abandoned their duty, and permitted the management to fall into incompetent hands.

In the first case, it is certainly very unfortunate for Projector No. 3 that his speculation has failed; but it is ridiculous to talk of his advances as evidencing his high-minded sense of personal honour,—and so forth. What is he doing, in that case, save fulfilling his own legal obligations? A man whose speculations fail, and whose partners are men of straw, may be a very silly or a very unlucky fellow, — but — even although he be a "PRIVATE CLERGYMAN"—he certainly is not entitled to the credit of heroism and self-sacrifice for doing that which the law would compel him to do —paying his debts.

In the other case, the Council are clearly the persons responsible. They undertook a duty. By their failure in the performance of it, it came to pass that Projector No. 3 was placed in the position of being legally responsible. But ought they to be allowed to shelter themselves by their own wrong against the consequences of actions done for them by a person whom they allowed to act on their behalf? Are they justified in making that person a scapegoat?—or in inveigling other people into the Society in order to throw upon them the burthen of paying debts which they have allowed to be contracted?

The amount still to be provided is very large. 2,000*l.* is actually owing from the "Society" at this time for work done, and 1,000*l.* more will be required to complete the two works at present incomplete — the Prayer-Book and Strype's Cranmer. So that if one thousand of the subscribers were to pay their annual contributions for three years to come without receiving anything more for their money than the third volumes of the two books that we have mentioned, the sum paid in subscriptions would just discharge the debts and liabilities now outstanding, leaving Mr. Projector No. 3 *minus* the 2,600*l.* which he has already advanced.

Some people may like to know how the money has been spent. Nothing is easier to explain.

The whole sum received by the Society in subscriptions has been 6,619*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* Out of that sum, 553*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* has been spent in advertising,—633*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* in salaries,—and 1,590*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* in rent and miscellaneous expenses,—in the whole, 2,777*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*:—leaving 3,841*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* applicable to the literary productions. But we are told, in the papers before us, that the cost of publishing the five volumes of the Prayer-Book "has amounted to the enormous sum of FOUR THOUSAND AND FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS." So that, the Society is 658*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* in debt upon the publication of the Prayer-Book alone, without taking into account the cost of any one of its other nine published volumes. There is no difficulty, therefore, in accounting for the ruin of the Society.

The cost of the Prayer-Book has been ridiculously extravagant in every possible way. The editor has received 739*l.* for his labours; 689*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* has been paid for printing the first volume, and 739*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* for printing the second volume of the English Book. And all this for a work which on the score of its literary merit—or rather demerit—is absolutely contemptible.

The history of our publishing Societies will hereafter form a curious chapter in the literary history of our times. When it shall come to be written, the Ecclesiastical History Society will not be forgotten. We trust the historian will not have to add to the narrative we have detailed, that the gentlemen who took upon them the duties of patrons and Council of this Society ultimately allowed Mr. Projector to pay the remainder of the Society's debts and to lose the whole amount. "In vain," such historian will in that case have to say, "in vain were the endeavours of the Bishops and their nominees to induce the poorer clergy to buy these comparatively worthless books† at prices far beyond their value, with the view of extricating their wealthier superiors from the consequences of their own mismanagement. The clergy, generally so forward to follow their Bishops, were astounded at the open selfishness of the recommendation; and, although at first some hundreds were entrapped into subscribing, they abandoned the Society as soon as they discovered what was its actual position. Thus, the whole loss was left to fall upon the unfortunate Projector—the whole odium upon the Bishops and the dignified clergymen whom they recommended as an Advising Committee:—results unfavourable to the interests of morality and to the honour of the Church."

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

THE Ray Society held its ninth Anniversary during the meeting of the British Association at Belfast,—Prof. Owen taking the chair. The Report stated, that during the past year the number of members had increased, and that the Council were induced to promise the publication of works of even greater cost and interest than those already published. The first volume of Mr. Darwin's work on the 'Cirripedes' was now in course of distribution,—with the third volume of Agassiz and Strickland's 'Bibliography of Geology and Zoology.' It was stated, that the first work would be completed by the publication of another volume in 1853,—and that the fourth and remaining volume of the 'Bibliography' will be published in 1854. The remaining part of Alder and Hancock's great work on the 'Nudibranchiate Mollusca' will be published for this year. The Report announced that the Council had engaged to publish a complete work on recent Foraminifera, by Professors Williamson and Carpenter; and that they were now in negotiation with the Rev. W. A. Leighton for the completion of a work on the Microscopic Characters of the Lichens of Great Britain. In answer to a question as to why the Society published two annual volumes instead of three, the Secretary replied that it did not arise from want of funds, but from the increased number of plates which had been given with the works; and the Council thought it better to send out plates and letter-press than book-covers.

From our report of the proceedings of the Association, it will be seen that sanitary matters occupied some of the time and attention of Section F. It will be also seen from these papers, that Belfast does not stand so high in point of health as it does in commercial activity and enterprise. There is one standing abomination in the town to which we think it our duty to draw attention, since it has come under our notice—an open ditch, called the Black Staff Ditch (for the future it should be called the Black Flag Ditch), running through the town, and under the principal road that leads to the Queen's College. The scent of this dreadful ditch is perceptible at a distance of several hundred yards. Now, on its borders are hundreds of houses with thousands of inhabitants. These houses are the constant seat of typhus fever and other contagious diseases,—and it was along this ditch that cholera prevailed more fearfully than in any other part of the town.—We appeal to the inhabitants of Belfast whether the time has not come when this cause of death should be removed from amongst them. Is it not strange, that whilst they are calling the philosophers around them, and themselves furnishing philosophers to the call, so simple and obvious a problem, involving the health and very lives of themselves and of their children, should remain unsolved?

We notice by the Glasgow papers that the Clyde Trustees have voted a pension of 100*l.* a-year to the widow of the late Henry Bell, for his services in the cause of river navigation. The pension was paid to Mr. Bell during his life,—and the trustees have now extended it to his widow.

Mr. Alexander Williamson, one of the original shareholders in University College, has offered a sum of 50*l.* as a prize for the most successful experimental research in the session of 1852-3, by students of the Birkbeck Laboratory. The money has been placed in the hands of the Council,—and the donor has intimated a probability of his offering a similar prize in subsequent sessions.

A letter from the Herald, one of the vessels sent out to make a survey in the South Sea, has been received in Plymouth, and published in the papers. It is dated "off St. Vincent, Cape de Verd Islands, July 25th;" which was more than six weeks after the Expedition left the sound. The loss of the interpreter for New Caledonia, Sine Peah, was the only incident which had occurred that could in any way affect the purposes of the voyage. The only other fact deserving of record which results from the letter, is, the dilatoriness with which the voyage seems to be conducted in this its initiatory stage. The Herald will scarcely deserve its name unless it shall contrive to get on a little faster. It had taken forty-five days to arrive off Cape de Verd: a distance which the Queen of the South, in her last trip, made in nine!

The worst has come, so far as literature is concerned, in the Austrian empire. On the 1st inst., the censorship of books was formally established at Vienna,—and from this time forth no work of art, science or imagination will be allowed to circulate in that vast "cantle" of Europe lying between the Alps and the Black Sea, the Illyrian islands and the mountains of Bohemia, except such as may find favour in the eyes of His Royal-Imperial-Apostolic Majesty and those of his Minister of Police, until—who shall say when? The laws of the new Austrian censor are more severe and arbitrary than any hitherto known, even in the east of Europe. Every bale of books arriving at Bodenbach is to be examined. The police have a wide margin of powers; for they are not only instructed to seize on and detain every volume entered in the formal list of prohibitions, but every other work that may appear to them in any way objectionable. So far, this is the plan followed in Russia. But the Cossack King has at least the honesty to send back such works as it may not suit his fancy to admit into his dominions to their owners, while the new Austrian regulations impose the whole loss of the books seized on the bookseller, whether they are in the condemned lists or not. Under such regulations it is obviously impossible for a sound and safe book trade to exist. In order to secure the better observance of the new laws, the Austrian consul in Leipsig has been commanded to make himself acquainted with the name and nature of every new work that issues from the press—wherever this is possible, before the date of its publication, so that the police may be on their guard. How far the powers of this spy upon letters extend, we are not aware; but the supervision will probably be kept up in all the literary capitals of Europe. In Vienna, Prague, and other publishing cities, regulations equally

† In thus designating the works of the Society, we of course except Dr. Bliss's 'Life of Antony Wood' (the first volume of a new edition of the 'Athenæ,' which will not be gone on with by this Society), and the reprint of Heylyn's 'History of the Reformation,' edited by the Rev. J. C. Robertson. When we observe these works in the series of the Society's publications, it excites our wonder how they could possibly have got there.

stringent have been made against the appearance of original works: and in order to simplify the rule in all such cases as might otherwise admit of doubt, it is declared that Von Kempen, a rude illiterate soldier, whose hatred of letters and literary men has been publicly pronounced by himself, may refuse copyright to any work he pleases. The Austrian government seems resolved to check the reading habits of the people;—should it succeed in rendering them ignorant and brutal—what then?

The press has, indeed, received a good many warnings of late. Emperors, kings and presidents have taken it into their heads in turn to wage war against organs which have no strength beyond what they derive from public opinion. We have had the melo-drama of this obstinate crusade against free thought,—we are now, it seems, to have the farce. Emperor Soulouque—the negro majesty of Hayti—has instructed Herr Münchmeyer, his representative at Hamburgh, to protest against the jokes and squibs, the caricatures and odious comparisons of which he is the subject—Louis Napoleon has been called "the French Soulouque!" Should he hear of any more laughing at his expense, Soulouque threatens to retaliate!

The annual meeting of the Society by which the Evening Classes are sustained in so many parts of London has been held at Crosby Hall, and a favourable Report was made of the last year's proceedings. The good done by these Evening Classes, as we have reason to know, is almost incalculable. They should be recommended to the attention of young men by all who take an interest in their progress and education.

The Government *Gazette* announces that the Committee of Council on Education have appointed the following gentlemen to be Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools:—the Rev. R. F. Meredith, rector of East Chalborough, Somerset, and vicar of Halstock, Dorset; the Rev. Robert Louis Koe, incumbent of St. Margaret's, Yalding, Kent; the Rev. John G. C. Fussell, incumbent of Chantrey, near Frome; the Rev. William Birley, incumbent of Chorley, near Manchester; and the Rev. Thomas Wilkinson, vicar of Stanwix, Cumberland. Thus it would seem that the whole of these offices have at length got into the hands of members of the ministry of the Established Church—to the entire exclusion of men whose professions are those of letters, science, or scholarship. Of what the reverend personages whose names are here given may have done to win the honourable and responsible appointments to which we find them named we have not the slightest notion where to find the record. Their names are wholly unknown to us in connexion with either literature or education. No title beyond the title to orders, and the clerical incumbencies growing thereon, is apparent. The gentlemen named may have other gifts,—but so far as we know they are hidden.

The bridge which is to lay open the grounds of Battersea for the service of the crowded population of Chelsea, is proceeding, like most of our social movements, slowly but steadily. While the works at the river are in progress, approaches are making on both sides:—on the Surrey side, from Clapham, Brixton, and Wandsworth,—on the Middlesex side, from Kensington, Chelsea, and Pimlico. By these means the improvements are expected to be all finished at the same time.

The question of Greenwich time as public time for the city of Bristol has at length been determined in the affirmative. At a meeting of the town council on Tuesday last, it was resolved by a majority of 27 to 3, "That in order to obviate the many inconveniences resulting from the want of uniformity in the time kept by the public clocks and the railway, Greenwich time be kept by all the clocks under the management of the council, and that a committee be appointed to confer with the persons in charge of the various other public and parish clocks." "It is a remarkable coincidence," observes a correspondent, "that on the very day on which this resolution was passed, just a century had elapsed since the Act 24 Geo. 2, c. 23, which is known as the 'new style' Act, came into operation. By this Act the 3rd of September was reckoned the 14th.—The facility of transmitting Greenwich time by electrical agency may possibly induce the Admiralty to erect a Time Signal ere long at Plymouth or at Devonport. This would be a great convenience, highly advantageous to the Government and to long-voyage shipping leaving the port. The inhabitants in memorializing the Admiralty to alter the clocks of the Dockyard and Victualling Office, would do well to direct the attention of this department of Government to the great advantages of a Time Signal."

The *Carmarthen Journal* has an interesting article on the state of education in Wales. Much good has been done by the schools recently established throughout the Principality. In the mining and slate districts of North Wales several new schools are in progress of erection, while those already established are in a state of great efficiency. Upwards of 60 masters, says the journal referred to, are at present in the Carnarvon Training Institution during the harvest meeting, and these instruct no less than 4,500 children in the diocese of Bangor and St. Asaph. At Trawsfnydd, in the heart of the Merionethshire hills, a school has been established which, considering the scattered state of the population in these mountainous districts, is carried on with remarkable success; but, generally speaking, the physical obstacles to regular attendance at school are so great in the more isolated and hilly parts of the country, as well as in portions of Cardiganshire and Montgomeryshire, that but little good can be at present effected. In the more northern counties and in Anglesey the results are highly satisfactory. In South Wales the various educational institutes are, on the whole, in a very promising state:—particularly in the rising town of Aberdare, in Glamorganshire, where great efforts are making to satisfy the scholastic wants of a rapidly increasing population. The chief point of interest in these Welsh schools is, the rapid progress of the English tongue—the talisman that is to put the Saxon and Cymric peasant on the same level of opportunity. Some very eccentric individuals are trying to persuade the Welshman that he and his sons are better off without English than they would be with it; but every line of railway into the hill districts helps to proclaim the absurdity of this notion. The Welsh-speaking peasant finds himself unable to travel, traffic or talk as prosperously as his neighbour who has condescended to know the common tongue of the land of which his country forms a part.

The Educational Institute of Scotland, finding that its means of conveying a knowledge of its existence and movements to the mansion and the cottage are inadequate to its needs, has determined to issue an educational and literary journal,—something, as appears by the prospectus, like the organ of the London College of Preceptors, 'The Educational Times.' This new Scotch periodical will address itself mainly to those engaged in the business of tuition, or who are otherwise interested in the school system of Scotland.

Our contemporary, the *Daily News*—which has done excellent service by its exposure of abuses in our great public charities, and is generally well informed in what relates to those endowments—reports, that Mr. Fearon, the Attorney-General's solicitor for charities, was recently on a visit to William of Wykeham's much abused foundation, St. Mary's College, Winchester; and allows its readers to infer that this visit is made with reference to some intention on the part of men in office of promoting a better administration of that noble endowment,—which, it is said, cannot be of less amount now than 20,000*l.* a year.

The Scientific Congress of France commenced its sittings, in one of the halls of the Capitol, at Toulouse, on Monday last. Count de Peyronnet, delegated from the Academy of Bordeaux, was elected President,—and MM. de Caumont, Bertiné, Roux, of Marseilles, and Du Mège were chosen Vice-Presidents.

Letters received in Paris from M. Place, Consul at Mosul, report further excavations and successes among the mounds of Nineveh. Among the recent gains from this rich mine of antiquities, besides a large addition of statues, bas-reliefs in marble, pottery, and articles of jewellery, which throw light on the habits and customs of the inhabitants of the ancient city, the French explorers have been able to examine the whole of the palace of Khorsabad and its dependencies. In so doing, they are said to have elucidated some doubtful points, and obtained proof that the Assyrians were not ignorant of any of the resources of architecture. M. Place has discovered a large gate, twelve feet high, which appears to have been one of the entrances to the city,—several constructions in marble,—two rows of columns, apparently extending a considerable distance,—the cellar of the palace, still containing regular rows of jars, which had probably been filled with wine—for, at the bottom of these jars there is still a deposit of a violet colour. The operations have not been confined to the immediate vicinity of Khorsabad. M. Place has caused excavations to be made in the hills of Bachicca, Karamless, Teu Leuben, Mattai, Karakock, Digan, &c., on the left bank of the Tigris, within ten leagues from Khorsabad. In them he has found monuments, tombs, jewellery, and some articles in gold and other metal and in stone. At Dziziran there is a monument, which, it is supposed, may turn out to be as large as that of Khorsabad. At Mattai, and at a place called Barrian, M. Place has found bas-reliefs cut in solid rock:—they consist of a number of colossal figures and of a series of full-length portraits of the Kings of Assyria. M. Place reports, that he has taken copies of his discoveries by means of the photographic process:—and he announces that Col. Rawlinson has authorized him to make diggings near the places which the English are engaged in examining.

GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent Street.—The Grand Moving Diorama, illustrating the WELLINGTON CAMPAIGNS in INDIA, PORTUGAL, and SPAIN, concluding with the BATTLE of WATERLOO, is NOW EXHIBITING daily. Afternoons, Three o'clock; Evenings, Eight o'clock.—Admission, 1*s.*; Stalls, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Reserved Seats, 3*s.* Doors open half-an-hour before each representation.

THE GOLD FIELDS OF AUSTRALIA.—This NEW MOVING PANORAMA, Painted, from his Sketches made upon the spot, by J. S. Prout, is EXHIBITED daily at 309, Regent Street, next the Polytechnic. Among the principal Scenes are—Plymouth Sound—Madeira—Cape of Good Hope—South Sea Whale Fishing—Melbourne—Geelong—The Road to the Diggings—Mount Alexander—Sydney—The Blue Mountains—Summer-hill Creek—Ophir—Encampment of Gold Diggers by Moonlight. It being desirable that the Scenes should be described by one personally acquainted with the Colony, Mr. Prout has, for a short time, undertaken that office.—Admission, 1*s.*; Reserved Seats, 2*s.*; Gallery, 6*d.* At Three and Eight o'clock.

PATRON—H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—LECTURES:—By J. H. Pepper, Esq. on TESTING GOLD, and on the AUSTRALIAN GOLD DISTRICTS.—By Dr. Bachhoffner, on the MODE of PRESERVING FRESH PROVISIONS, illustrated by Specimens from Messrs. Ritchie and McCall, and Samples of Fadeuilhe's Solidified Preserved Milk, and Moore's Patent Concentrated Milk.—By Mr. Crispe, on MORRALL'S PATENT NEEDLES.—By George Buckland, Esq., on MUSIC, illustrated by the Songs of Dibdin and other English Composers.—NEW SERIES of DISSOLVING VIEWS, &c. &c.—Admission, 1*s.*; Schools and Children under ten years of age, Half-price.

For hours see Programme.

FINE ARTS

Fine-Art Gossip.—"It may be that I shall leave a name sometimes remembered with expressions of goodwill in the abodes of those whose lot it is to labour, and to earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brow, when they shall recruit their exhausted strength with abundant and untaxed food, the sweeter because it is no longer leavened by a sense of injustice."—Such is the legend, borrowed from one of the last great speeches of Sir Robert Peel,—a speech spoken, as it would now almost seem, under the weight of prophecy—inscribed on more than one of the rising Peel monuments. Sir Robert Peel, who in life had the rare courage to own that he could err, had in death the nobility to refuse all merely tinsel honours,—and he lay down, reposing on that essential greatness of which these two exceptional facts are among the conspicuous expressions. In return for what he rejected he has received from the suffrage of the popular heart a title which is beyond the reach of royal patent, as it is above the herald's means of blazoning:—and we know of no lesson to public men at once more touching in its language and more wholesome in its moral than that proclamation of love and gratitude which town after town is taking up towards the man who had the greatness to retrace the path of error in the people's cause. Last week—it was the turn of Bury, in Lancashire:—and

of all the Peel inaugurations no one has been attended by circumstances so affecting as this. The interest here was fed by local association, until it deepened into pathos. In Bury the name of Peel is emphatically a household word; — and if the great statesman belongs in his greatness to the country in general, to Bury he seems to belong in some especial and familiar sense. The arrangements for the inauguration were so felicitously contrived as to bring out all the touching morals of this connexion. Here was what Mr. Baily himself, the sculptor of the Bury statue, called the recognition of "the greatness gone from us in the town which was its cradle." The committee who were about to dedicate the statue which seems in a sense to lift the statesman out of the grave in which he had been laid, took for their starting point the very chamber in which he was born:—and following the march between those extreme points—the fountain, and the monument to mark, as it were, the spot at which the full stream sank into the earth—the imagination travels over all the crowded points that lay between.—Then, the aged brothers of the deceased baronet were present; and as the memories of the old familiar scene thickened around them, they went farther back than even the cradle of the statesman himself, opened a yet older grave, and brought in the venerable shade of the father of them all to share in the love and reverence that were flowing so abundantly for his illustrious son.—But by far the most touching of all the touching incidents of the day was, the way in which the people rendered their homage at this new shrine. With that fine sentiment which only real feeling can confer, they are described by the correspondent of the *Times* as having refrained from any loud demonstration in that moment of excitement for others when the coverings were swung away, and the statue stood suddenly revealed,—lest some portion of their acclaim should, in the presence of the political actors, be taken as having a reference to the political contest recently closed amongst them. But when the actors were gone, and as the evening fell, they gathered in groups around the statue, and talked affectionately of the man who had brought cheap bread into their homes.—The statue—of whose casting in bronze we have already given our readers an account—is 10 feet high; and rises, with its pedestal, &c., to a height of 23½ feet, in the Market Place of Bury. It had the emphatic testimony of the family of the deceased Statesman to its merit as a portrait.—On the day following this inauguration, a minor ceremonial took place on Holcombe Hill, near Bury. Holcombe Hill commands a wide extent of prospect,—and on its summit a plain substantial column, 48 yards high, was erected, bearing on one of its sides the single word Peel—forming a sort of outwork to the inner shrine,—and from the hill-top beckoning the world to the work of Art and of commemoration that lies beyond.

On Tuesday last died, as we learn from our contemporaries, Mr. Welby Pugin: — at his house in Ramsgate. The name of this gentleman will live in the world of architects and decorators, not so much because of the buildings which he erected and adorned — foremost among which are Lord Shrewsbury's church at Cheadle, the Monastery of St. Bernard at Charnwood, St. George's, Southwark, and St. Augustine's, Ramsgate (on which last a large part of the architect's private fortune was expended),—nor even because he was largely employed by Sir Charles Barry, to do that for the Houses of Parliament which Sir Charles should have been able to do for himself,—but as being one of the first artists in England who, on system, betook himself to the archæological study of style and symbolism in ornament. That this was narrowed to one formula, one period, one creed, by the zealous adoption of Roman Catholicism by Mr. Pugin—though it reacted unfavourably on his own creative powers, and his justice in appreciation,—does not lessen the value of his researches and collections to those interested in the special subject to which he confined himself. As a writer on Architecture, Mr. Pugin was apt to be arrogant, exclusive, and crotchetty,—yet, in this character, again, he will hardly be forgotten; because, by persons of open minds, not easily irritated by dogmatism, he will scarcely be consulted without yielding instruction and precise knowledge. It is said, that Mr. Pugin used to lament that he had never been permitted fully to carry out his views in any building erected by him. The fabric which was so largely raised by his own bounty at Ramsgate is still incomplete; and it may be feared that the earnings of his earnest and somewhat stormy professional life have been exhausted in the attempt, for once, to fulfil his dream of building and decorating an old Roman Catholic church in the midst of this new world of ours.

The *Siècle* contains the following paragraph.—"Casts are at present being taken, not only of the Great Sphynx, but also of a certain number of the finest statues, Egyptian, Greek, Roman and French, the whole being destined to form part of a great exhibition to be formed in the New Crystal Palace near London. Last year the French Government made an application to the administration of the British Museum for leave to have casts taken of some Greek monuments there, which would have been useful to French artists. The board at once refused. This year the administration accords the application made to it by the founders of the Crystal Palace. The English will now soon be enabled to admire the casts of the finest pieces of sculpture in the French museums."—We insert this paragraph mainly for the purpose of expressing our entire disbelief in that portion of it which affirms a proceeding of great discourtesy on the part of the Museum administration towards the Government of France. The year in question was especially a year of international courtesies; and whatever may be the circumstances which have misled our French contemporary, we have no doubt whatever that the Trustees, if their attention be called to the matter, can give them a complexion entirely different from that assumed in the above paragraph.

The managers of the City of London School have sent fifty guineas—and the masters thirty guineas—to the fund raising for the benefit of the widow and children of the late Mr. J. W. Allen. A considerable sum has been collected for the same purpose from artists and lovers of Art,—which the friends of the deceased are in hopes of yet augmenting. Mr. Allen was cut off just as his art was obtaining that public appreciation which would have been in itself a provision for his family,—leaving eight young children to the charities of the world.

The Committee of Council on Education, anxious to aid the better artistic training of the young, have issued circulars to the inspectors of schools directing them to aid by every means at their disposal the system proposed by the Department of Practical Art for making elementary drawing part of the scheme of our national education. With this view, it is intended to introduce lessons in the simple elements of drawing into all our village and town schools which may be willing to bear a small proportion of the necessary expenses,—and to establish for the more advanced scholars a central school for drawing in every town.

A new palace is, it is stated, about to be built for the Queen at Balmoral. The new site lies nearer to the river than that of the old mansion, —and the structure will front due south, along the pleasant road to England. The new palace is to be of modern architecture,—and will cost, it is said, between 80,000*l.* and 100,000*l.*

A subscription is on foot for the restoration of the pretty little Lady Chapel attached to Tynemouth Priory. The works have already commenced, under the careful eye of Mr. Dobson, of Newcastle,—and the sum required has been fixed (moderately enough) at 460*l.* The Duke of Northumberland has given 30*l.* and the Vicar of Tynemouth 10*l.* towards the subscription.

A statue in honour of Descartes has been placed on its pedestal at Blois, from the *atelier* of Count de Nieuwekerke.

A Correspondent under the signature of "Clericus" writes as follows.—Your contemporary the *Builder* appears to have abandoned himself to Mr. Garbett and his impracticable notions regarding the restoration and decoration of St. Paul's Cathedral. But it is fervently to be desired that the disastrous day which should see the *restoration* advocated by Mr. Garbett is yet far distant. To the clerical corporation at St. Paul's, the levity of that gentleman's remarks, and his utter disregard of the ecclesiastical principle adopted in the construction of the Cathedral, are not likely to be acceptable. We are, probably, secure against the conversion of the nave, choir and transepts into vestibules, and may not live to see the whole congregation brought westward of the organ and collected in a species of arcus or forum, arranged somewhat after the manner of Surrey Chapel, which I imagine to be good in Mr. Garbett's sight. And so we may yet rest in peace. But without entering into any particulars—for the reason that none are yet known—as to the nature of the works contemplated by the Dean and Chapter, or speculating upon what is meant by "following the original design," or on the probability of the dome being again filled with pilasters and people in impracticable positions,—permit me to make a suggestion which, if adopted, would, I humbly conceive, be of great utility in extending the practical usefulness of our great cathedral. My suggestion is, that the choir (which for the purposes of public worship is confined to the central portion of the eastern limb of the church) should be thrown open so as to include within its space for congregational assemblage, the aisles on each side;—and I would further suggest that the organ-screen should be removed, and the eight marble pillars on which the gallery rests should be brought many feet westward, and placed as a screen at the intersection of the choir and the body of the edifice. Thus a great enlargement of the means of accommodating a congregation, and an elegant adaptation of the existing materials would I humbly conceive, be attained. The woodwork of the choir is scarcely worth preserving, for, however excellent the carving may be, yet the effect is spoiled by the cumbrous design, which overwhelms the whole eastern part of the Cathedral, and obstructs the use of all—except a small and narrow portion —for the solemn purposes for which it was intended. The organ could easily be disposed of by dividing it, as at Westminster, and a communicating movement fixed in a gallery over the marble screen which I have suggested."

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

NOTES ON THE FESTIVALS.

*Birmingham Festival.—Thursday.**—Little need be noted regarding the admirable performance of the 'Messiah,' in presence of, possibly, the largest audience ever assembled to enjoy that imperishable work.—The air 'But who may abide,' restored to its original voice—the *contralto*—produced a greater effect than it is wont to do from bass lips, owing to the fine declamation and finished execution of Miss Dolby.—The essay of Signor Tamberlik to sing English, in the tenor *bravura* 'Thou shalt break them,' though sufficiently creditable, can by no means have justified his great London stage reputation to a provincial concert audience. It should be explained, however, on well-founded report, that this artist was suffering throughout the week from an extra visitation of nervousness; and that, indeed, generally, Signor Tamberlik finds the orchestra an arena so little congenial to him as to have expressed his determination never again to appear in it. This the musical world has good reason to regret, should the resolution be kept.—The voice of Miss Williams told with particular charm in the first stanza of 'He shall feed his flock.' The bass share of the *soli* has been throughout all the morning performances at Birmingham their least satisfactory portion.

On Thursday evening Beethoven's 'Choral Symphony,' the introduction of which might well be considered as a hazardous experiment, entirely succeeded in satisfying the audience of a Festival Concert. Its performance was most creditable—as

* In our last week's notice [pp. 975, 976] by a slip of the pen, the days of the week were mis-stated. *Monday* and *Tuesday* were printed in place of *Tuesday* and *Wednesday* —the real days of performance.

regards its last terrible movement, excellent: the vast chorus keeping in shrill tune to the very last note. It should be noted that that which, when done by M. Berlioz, for our New Philharmonic Concerts, with as many extra rehearsals as he required, was paraded as a favour and a feature, M. Costa accomplished as well, if not better, as a part of the heavy and fatiguing duties of a grand festival, —and with but one full rehearsal. Since the French conductor's effort was trumpeted beforehand, the Italian *Maestro's* habit of quietly accomplishing that which he undertakes without any clarions blown to prepare the world for the duty done should in justice be signalized when it is illustrated by such an instance of mastery as the performance of Thursday week. In the opening movement—Beethoven's grandest and wildest *allegro*—the wind instruments were weak. It was suggested to us, that this arose from the vast power of the violins; but the very same drawback was noted [*ante*, p. 554] with regard to the much-vaunted performance at Exeter Hall:—and it may be therefore presumed that the fault may have been in both cases ascribable to timidity in the players, called on to phrase most nicely and promptly in passages of the greatest difficulty. Should, however, the objection be valid, it determines the size of the orchestra which should be employed,—since doubling the wind parts is a measure hazardous enough as all conductors know, and further increase of flutes, clarionets, bassoons, horns, &c. &c. could only produce confusion, except in a *Prince Potemkin's* horn-band of human *automata*.—The choral portion of the Symphony, however striking in points and imposing when as colossally performed as in Birmingham and London, is still neither the high nor the complete music which rhapsodists or republicans have declared it to be. Its reputation will depend mainly on the rarity of its performance —and this is provided for by its harassing difficulty. Either its crudities and fragmentary portions if frequently heard must become universally offensive, or else taste must become reconciled to that which is essentially false in harmony and feeble in construction.—Of the miscellaneous act of Thursday evening's concert there is no need to speak.

Friday Morning.—The last work performed at the Birmingham Festival was 'Samson,' as arranged by M. Costa for the Sacred Harmonic Society [*ante*, p. 259]. The oratorio, as we have already said, is now in its most available form: making the fourth of that imperishable quartett of compositions of which 'The Messiah,' 'Israel,' and 'Judas' are the other three. It was very well rendered.—The finest piece of *bravura* execution which we ever heard from an English tenor (because evener and less fitful in its passages than Braham's) was, the harassing *aria*, 'Why does the God of Israel sleep?' sung by Mr. Sims Reeves, so as to make it evident that he is resolved to command every style of music, and not that alone to which his peculiar voice is sympathetic. That his expressive singing, also, has by this improved flexibility gained in variety and delicacy, might be heard in his rendering of 'Total eclipse,' which was delivered as subtly as the grand *aria* in question was brilliantly sung. Mr. Reeves has the best days of no ordinary career before him, if he will turn the effect produced by him at Birmingham to its right account. —We were on this occasion anew arrested by the majesty, freshness, and dramatic variety of the final scene of 'Samson;'—beginning with the chorus 'Great Dagon,' and sustained to the close, with one interruption,—this being the air 'How willing my paternal love!' which, sweet as it is, is not welcome, owing to the position it occupies. What can be more arrogant and savage in its triumph than the Philistine revel?—What can be newer or bolder in its employment of modern materials for effect than the chorus 'Hear us, O God'?—What can be nobler than the funeral music, including the sublime and stately March? As was finely observed to us, whenever sadness can be expressed in a major key, the pathos becomes far deeper than when the gloomiest of minor chords is resorted to. Something of the kind is touched in the well-known line,—

I'm never merry when I hear sweet music;

—the strange pain which exists in all our most exquisite gratifications of the senses being in cases like the March turned by the poet to its highest account. But the poet must be a Handel; and poorer men are apt to resort to all manner of means which are at once more direct, secondary, and easy of employment, inasmuch as they demand less vigour of thought, less intensity of conception. But while writing notes, we must not be fascinated into speculation.—To return to facts:—record must be made of the effect produced by Madame Viardot in the air 'Ye sons of Israel,'—the finest singing of Handel in our experience: felt and re-demanded as such;—making real all that we have been used to hear (and, hitherto, to receive *cum grano*) of the triumphs of Madame Mara in the highest music, and opening an entirely new career to this gifted artist, should she please to follow it. Were the airs in Handel's oratorios severally raised to this their due height by their respective singers, we should hear no more of his heaviness, no more of his antiquated forms, than we do with regard to the plays of Shakspeare, which please sparingly when they are played, not because their superb stage effects are few, but because interpreters are wanting.—With a brilliant performance of 'Let the bright Seraphim,' by Madame Novello, and its following chorus, the Birmingham Festival for 1852 closed.

As a musical celebration, we believe that this meeting may be pointed to as unique;—since the foregoing notes have indicated that, in spite of the entire change which has passed over England, bringing our fine London performances and performers within reach of every one,—in spite of the impossibility of providing for every Festival a novelty which shall at first excite curiosity and afterwards retain interest,—the managers know how to keep their ground and maintain their position by providing the best possible execution of well chosen works. The liberality and indefatigable courtesy of every one concerned in all minor arrangements, made attendance at this meeting—as it should be—a social, no less than a musical, pleasure.—We are glad to record, on the authority of the local journals, that the Festival in financial success has surpassed the meeting of 1849.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—The musical meeting of the Three Choirs, alternately held at Gloucester, Worcester, and (as this year) Hereford, is notoriously managed on principles which have such little artistic value or significance, as merely to claim a paragraph, in place of a separate note:—the singers engaged and the works performed having been already mentioned in this journal. The Hereford Festival, just over, showed no sign of improved administration,—and, so far as we can make out from our contemporaries, was even less satisfactory in results than usual. The want of access to the town by railway is dwelt on as one cause of failure:—thus correcting the speculations of some who have been left to fancy that the attraction of a Provincial Festival might be great in proportion as the inhabitants of the district had few opportunities of taking an excursion up to Exeter Hall or to the rival Operas. If the contrary be really the case,—and if those who have heard much music are still found eager to travel in search of more,—the best days of the English-provincial Musical Festival may be still to come.—Meanwhile, we are looking forward with more than ordinary curiosity to the result of the experiment about to be made at Norwich next week.

In the *Morning Post* of Monday last will be found particulars of a new project for the extrication of *Her Majesty's Theatre* from its present difficulties. A joint-stock company is to be formed, headed by certain noblemen and gentlemen, (some of whom, we believe, are already proprietors of boxes and stalls). The sum of 200,000*l.* is to be raised, for the purchase of the lease and the properties, &c. &c. A director is to be appointed,—in natural probability, says the *Post*, Mr. Lumley,—subject to a committee, who are to have "the exclusive control over receipts and expenditure."—Here is a goodly scheme on paper; but of a few rather important facts there is not a hint. Some years ago *Her Majesty's Theatre* is understood to have been purchased by Mr. Lumley with the proceeds of the sale *in perpetuo* of a large number of stalls and boxes. These are no longer available to any committee or lessee. But though Mr. Lumley sat rent free,—commenced his career with a perfect and brilliant *troupe*, —continued it during a period which comprised the great railway year and the Great Exhibition year, —and carried it out with the unparagoned attraction of such an *artiste* as Mdlle. Lind,—it is notorious that, under all these conditions, and with all these chances, it has been found impossible by him to avert ruin. How a property so largely lopped of its proportions is now to bear a heavy rent-charge, or in what manner a management hitherto unsuccessful is now to become skilful and capable, are questions well worth propounding by all who are averse to seeing any great undertaking commenced on calculations the issue of which must be *deficit* and disappointment.

Mr. Bunn is among the last musical and dramatic stars that have departed to America.—M. Jullien, we learn, is under engagement to go thither.—Miss Catharine Hayes is going, if she be not already gone, to California.—While touching on American ground, let us acknowledge having received *Dwight's Journal of Music*, a Boston periodical devoted to the art,—and, so far as we can judge, conducted in an intelligent and gentlemanly spirit.

Since we wrote last Herr Henselt has passed through London for the Continent, with the intention, it is stated, of passing the musical season of 1853 in England.—A great Italian contrabassist, Signor Gilardoni, is announced as among the musical wonders about to be heard at Paris during the coming winter.

A new opera by M. Reber, 'Le Père Gaillard,' is said to have thoroughly succeeded at the *Opéra Comique* of Paris. This we are glad to record: having long esteemed its composer as one of the most graceful and thoroughly-skilled among quiet musicians; and being on every account gratified to perceive that quiet music, when good, can still gain a hearing.—The opera 'Si j'étais Roi,' by the slighter and sprightlier M. A. Adam, with which the *Théâtre Lyrique* has re-opened for the season, seems to have been moderately successful—not more.

The musical news from Germany is unimportant. After having broken her promise to sing at M. Roger's benefit at Berlin, Mdlle. Wagner has reappeared at the Opera there in 'I Montecchi.'—M. Roger is said to be under engagement to return next year to Berlin, at the express instance of Royalty:—H.M. the King of Prussia having commissioned a new opera from M. Flotow for the occasion, in which the principal part will be sustained by the French artist.—There appears to be no end of the relics of Mozart which come to light. The South German journals have just announced the discovery of several compositions in MS., (early or incomplete works it may be supposed), and also of a very large collection of letters from the composer to Leopold Mozart. These, it is to be hoped, will be given to the public, since the *maestro* was playful and shrewd on paper; and his characters of contemporaries, though not perhaps always just, are frequently instructive, from the bright and characteristic touches which they contain.

Strange things are turning up in the old, no less than in the new, musical world. When we advert to the myriad richly-endowed foundations for the teaching of singing possessed by Italy, which, after having produced the only great school of singers in Europe, have, one by one, crumbled away,—the fact of the establishment and success at Trieste of popular singing schools, taught according to an Italian arrangement of the Wilhem method, becomes alike curious and suggestive,—be the amount of hope for the future implied in it greater or less.

Madame Dudevant has just produced another theatrical piece in Paris, 'Le Démon du Foyer,' with little success. This time, moreover, having been somewhat sharply criticized by M. Janin, —like Madame de Girardin on the occasion of the publication of her luckless 'École des Journalistes,' —Madame Dudevant has had the imprudence to retaliate; and to criticize her critic in a letter, to

which M. Janin has replied in the *Journal des Débats* in his most courteously ironical fashion.

The last arrivals from America announce the death of Miss Laura Addison,—the English actress whose appearance at Sadler's Wells some six years since our readers will not have forgotten. Her acting there in such parts as Mabel, in Mr. Marston's 'Patrician's Daughter,' raised great hopes of a future excellence, which certain faults of manner, cultivated and developed when they should have been carefully eradicated, tended finally to destroy. Dim hints are given of foul play, which had induced Miss Addison's sister to demand a coroner's inquest:—but, so far as we can perceive, nothing was produced to confirm such suspicions. The young actress died in a steamboat, while voyaging to New York.

TWENTY-SECOND MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

To our account of the general proceedings at this meeting of the British Association we may add still a few words.—At former meetings of the Association, Saturday has been usually the day set apart for the excursions of the members:—an order which on the present occasion was departed from. On Saturday, as will be seen by our report, the business of the Sections this year proceeded as on other days:—and the excursions were thrown, as a more convenient arrangement, to the end of the meeting. On Thursday morning, the 9th, early, a party of about one hundred and fifty persons, including many eminent members of the Association, started from Donegal Quay for a pleasure trip to the Giant's Causeway:—and on the way Mr. M'Adam pointed out and described the various objects of interest comprised in the romantic scenery by which the strangers steamed.—At a later hour, another party of excursionists set out by special train from the Ballymena Railway terminus, to visit Antrim:—and these finally branched into two divisions—one of which proceeded to an inspection of Shane's Castle and of the scenic beauties of Lough Neagh,—while a smaller and more scientific party set off to visit the geological curiosities in the neighbourhood of Sandy Braes. The former section were entertained by Lord Massereene and by Mr. Clarke, of the Steeple:—and indeed everywhere the several excursionists had bright sunshine and an Irish welcome.—The work of the meeting was done first:—and the Congress closed pleasantly with the natural banquet and a successful experiment on the proverbial hospitalities of the land.

We may mention here, that the President elect for the coming year was incorrectly described as *James* Hopkins, Esq. in our last week's report. Mr. Hopkins's name is William. The new President, we may further remind our readers, is President of the Geological Society, an M.A. of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, and President of the Cambridge Philosophical Society.

SATURDAY.

SECTION A.—MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

'Report of Experiments on the Laws of the Conduction of Heat,' by Prof. J. D. Forbes.—Experiments have been altogether suspended since the last report by the severe illness of Prof. Forbes.—The result is this, that in the case of iron (the only one yet tried) the flux of heat through the solid is not in a simple direct proportion to the difference of temperature of two contiguous thin slices, but varies in a less rapid proportion; or, the conductivity diminishes as the temperature increases.

'On the Laws of Magnetism and Diamagnetism,' by Prof. Matteucci.—The author examined the influence of high temperatures and of compression on several substances. Iron, when passing from ordinary temperatures to a fusing heat, under the action of the oxyhydrogen blowpipe suspended by cocoon silk by a piece of caustic lime or a horizontal bar of copper wire in the magnetic field of a powerful electro-magnet, suffered a diminution, in one sufficiently exact experiment, of at least fifteen million times. All the compounds of iron and all natural substances containing a portion of metallic iron suffer a diminution by heat. Hence it is that all the natural and artificial compounds of magnetic and diamagnetic substances, such as certain coals and charcoal, impure metals, gold, copper, zinc, &c., which are attracted at ordinary temperatures, appear to be temporarily repelled when strongly heated. The repulsive action of diamagnetic substances suffers a very slight diminution by fusion. But this is not the case with bismuth, with respect to which the author had verified and completed the observation of Plücker. The Professor then detailed experiments proving this. He had also examined the influence of violent mechanical compression on magnetic and diamagnetic substances:—for instance, by means of a copper box furnished with a screw, he compressed a cylinder of bismuth 3 millimètres diameter and 34 millimètres long to 28 millimètres, and found it had when compressed a diamagnetic action distinctly superior to that of its natural state. He had confirmed the fact discovered by Coulomb, and more recently by Plücker, that the oscillation of bismuth and of other feebly magnetic substances was independent of their weight,—or, in other words, that the diamagnetic power is proportionate to the weight of the cylinder. He had also examined the influence of powerful electro-magnets on chemical affinity and on cohesion, and given several detailed results. He has studied the influence of the magnetic power of the elements on that of the body resulting from their combinations. Although some elements which are diamagnetic have magnetic compounds, such as the protochlorate of copper, he in general found that the magnetical character of the compound results from that of its elements. He has made a number of experiments on the laws of equilibrium of diamagnetic bodies in the magnetic field, and on the reciprocal action of diamagnetic bodies; the methods of observing used being simple and ingenious, chiefly by observing the change of form or the curve of the common surface of one fluid when floating on another. He passed over many other topics with brief notice; and concluded with calling Prof. Faraday's attention to what he believes to be the most important fact of these researches, and which relates to an experimental theory of diamagnetic phenomena. We abstain from publishing a full abstract, as the author wishes himself to arrange these researches before publication.

'On the Connexion between Geological Theories and the Figure of the Earth,' by Mr. H. Hennessey.—As Geology may be considered to embrace an examination of the form and structure of the earth, it follows that every correct geological theory must be capable of explaining the greater as well as the lesser inequalities in the figure of our planet. Certain geological theories being incompatible with the supposition that the earth was originally in a state of fluidity, attempts have been made to account for its spheroidal figure by the abrading action of the waters at its surface. It has been shown by Playfair and Sir John Herschel that the earth would from such causes ultimately tend to assume the form of an oblate spheroid; but neither of these eminent mathematicians has presented such numerical results as would enable us to satisfactorily compare the theory with observation. This the author has effected in a paper communicated to the Royal Irish Academy, in which he deduces for the polar compression according to the theory in question $\frac{1}{231}$. The compression given by measurements is $\frac{1}{300}$: consequently, it seems that the theory of the earth's primitive solidity must be rejected in favour of that of its primitive fluidity, which agrees with observation. The author also pointed out an inconsistency in the theory of climates proposed by Sir Charles Lyell in order to account for the diminution of temperature at the earth's surface since early geological epochs. This theory would require a gradual transport of matter from the equator to the poles, in order to account for a diminution of the heating surface of dry land at the equator. Consequently, on this theory the earth would tend to become prolate instead of oblate. The author concluded by pointing out similar objections to the geological views known as the Neptunian theory and the chemical theory of volcanoes.

Sir D. Brewster gave a description of a new and simple Polariscope,—which, however, could not be made intelligible without diagrams.

'On some new Phenomena of Diffraction,' by Sir D. Brewster.—This communication was interesting chiefly as it afforded an explanation of certain screw-like fringes which had been observed when a diffracting body, such as the point of a needle or a pin, was held in a beam of light, and the shadow projected on a screen, or examined with a telescope. Sir David asserted that these arose from the interference of the internal and of the external diffractive bands discovered by Newton. He pointed out the relation this explanation had to the curious fact, which had led him formerly to think that he had discovered a new property of light. This fact,—that certain fringes were seen when the edge of a retarding plate of mica was turned towards one end of the spectrum, which were not to be seen when it was turned towards the other end,—and which had given rise to so much discussion between himself, the Astronomer Royal, Mr. Stokes, and others,—he conceived to be thus fully explained.

'On a Manifold Binocular Camera,' by A. Claudet.—The author exhibited a Double Camera for taking the two stereoscopic daguerreotypes of groups or individuals,—and by which four double pictures could be successively taken with such rapidity as to be exact representations of the same circumstances. It would be impossible to make all the mechanical arrangements of this instrument intelligible without drawings. The author also exhibited an instrument, which he called a stereoscopeometer; by which he could accurately measure the angles, by which could be determined the place of the group or figure to be taken, and the position in every one of their adjustments of the double camera and its slides.

'On an Instrument for obtaining correct Representations of Objects from Nature,' by H. Twining.—This little instrument was on the principle of a theodolite; by which the angular positions of the several objects in a scene in nature which the artist had resolved to transfer to his canvas could be accurately recorded in his note-book, and afterwards at leisure by the aid of a square frame of crossing threads accurately placed in a picture of any determined size, according to certain simple rules, which the author pointed out.

'On the Equilibrium of elongated Masses of Ferro-magnetic Substances in uniform or varied fields of view,' by Prof. W. Thomson.—The author, by the aid of diagrams and mathematical explanations, described the circumstances of the equilibrium in uniform or variable fields of magnetic force of bodies of similar dimensions,—as, spheres, cubes, rhomboids, &c.; and then demonstrated the effect of placing two or more of them in successive proximity, so as to form elongated masses. He illustrated these views by many experiments.

'On Poisson's Theoretic Anticipation of Magno-crystallic Action,' by Dr. Tyndall.—In an article in the *Phil. Mag.* for March, 1851, Prof. W. Thomson had drawn attention to the fact that Poisson had theoretically anticipated the discovery of magno-crystallic action by Plücker; and, in the latest Number of the 'Annual Report of Liebig and Kopp' Dr. Tyndall's investigations are referred to as especially corroborating the above view. Highly as he prized the support and coincidence of Prof. Thomson on a scientific subject, he must decline subscribing to his views in the present instance; and he thought he would prove that the theory of Poisson was unsuited to explain the phenomena of magno-crystallic action. By means of a powerful electro-magnet, Dr. Tyndall had been enabled to prove each of his statements by actual experiment. Poisson supposed a magnetic body to be an assemblage of magnetic molecules, and in the case of certain crystalline bodies, he imagined that these molecules possessed an ellipsoidal shape. Supposing such a body to be magnetized in a certain direction, and all these ellipsoids to lie with their longer axes in the same direction, the attraction of such a body parallel to these longer axes would be different from its attraction in a transverse direction. A differential action, such as that here indicated, was certainly established by the experiments of Prof. Faraday and Dr. Tyndall; but its cause is not to be referred to the shape of the molecules, as supposed by Poisson. A crystal of calcareous spar was hung in the magnetic field, and its action exhibited,—its optic axis set equatorial. A model of white wax of the same shape and size as the spar, and at first sight almost

to be mistaken for a crystal, was hung in the magnetic field, and exhibited a precisely similar action—its axis also set equatorial. A crystal of carbonate of iron was next examined,—its axis set from pole to pole; a magnetic model of the crystal did the same. Dr. Tyndall then proceeded to show that a bar of magnetic or of diamagnetic matter might be caused to set axal or equatorial, by simply varying its point of suspension. The experiments were closely watched by Prof. Thomson, who certified the success of every one of them. "Now," proceeded Dr. Tyndall, "we have here two substances, exactly alike in exterior shape,—the one a crystal built by nature, the other a model constructed by myself; you have seen that the actions of both are identical,—the one is not to be distinguished from the other. Whatever explains the deportment of the model must explain that of the crystal also. This piece of wax is composed of material particles; now I ask, what must the effect be if I squeeze this wax between two plates?—will it not be to bring the particles more closely together along the line on which the pressure is exerted? This is simply what has been done in the case of the model, and this peculiar arrangement of its particles (without reference to their *shape*) produces the effects which you have witnessed. Now, the action of the model comes under the head of magno-crystallic phenomena, and we see that the theory of Poisson is totally inadequate to its explanation. Magno-crystallic action is thus proved to be due, not to the shape of the ultimate molecules, but to their manner of arrangement.

Prof. THOMSON said that he never meant to state that Poisson's physical theory was true,—indeed, he believed it to be erroneous. Dr. Tyndall's discoveries in this domain of science had cleared away a mass of rubbish, and set things in their true light. He had, himself, in many cases, repeated and varied Dr. Tyndall's experiments, and found them true.

MONDAY.

In the absence of the President, Prof. STOKES took the chair.

Communication from the Smithsonian Institution 'On the Plan adopted for investigating the Meteorology of North America.'—Col. SABINE read a letter from Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution. Accompanying the letter was a set of charts to illustrate the plan adopted by the Institution. They gave the atmospheric changes in pressure, temperature, and wind during a storm which commenced at the close of January 1851. The principal object of this communication was to cause the British Association to procure the establishment of a series of observations in the British possessions on that Continent which may serve as an extension of those proceeding under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution. The general plan is that originally proposed by Prof. Mitchell, of North Carolina, and used successfully by Prof. Loomes in the study of two storms which occurred some years since. It consists in ascertaining the changes of the several meteorological elements from the mean of the month in which the storm occurs, and delineating on a series of charts all the phases and movements of the atmosphere from the beginning of the disturbance to its end. As many of the intruments used had not been compared and were not of the most improved construction, it was feared that no reliable results could be obtained. But this is not the case: though the absolute mean temperature and pressure are not obtained, yet facts of equal, if not greater, interest are deducible,—namely, the *changes* from a normal state. Thus the average (say for a month) can be deduced with sufficient precision to afford important practical deductions. Though the zero points may be in error several divisions of the respective scales, they may give with sufficient accuracy the changes which occur at a given time, and thus furnish reliable data for determining the dynamic phenomena of the atmosphere, though inadequate to furnish statistical meteorological elements. The whole number of observers immediately under the direction of this Institution is about two hundred; and a hope was expressed that the British Association and the Royal Society would aid by their co-operation in extending the system by establishing corresponding observations in Her Majesty's possessions in America.

It was afterwards ordered by the General Committee, at the instance of the Committee of Section A and Committee of Recommendations, that this communication should be printed in full in the next volume of Reports.

'On Dove's Map of Abnormal Temperature of the Globe,' by Col. SABINE, who exhibited the map and explained that this was in continuation and extension of the maps formerly published, and of which the author had placed a number, at the cost price, at the disposal of the Association for the use of its members.

Col. SYKES commented on 'An Analysis of official Returns of Medical Officers to the Medical Board in Calcutta from 127 Stations in the Bengal Presidency, on the daily mean Temperature and Fall of Rain at those Stations during 1850:'—the analyses having been transmitted to the Colonel by Dr. G. Lambe, late Physician-General in Bengal. Col. Sykes adduced numerous instances from the analyses in support of facts formerly communicated to the Association by him, of the very great influence of local physical circumstances, independently of latitude, upon mean temperatures and the fall of rain:—in regard to the latter, the quantity varying within comparatively limited areas from 30 inches to 610 inches in the year.—But as the General Committee, at the suggestion of the Committee of Recommendations, has directed Col. Sykes's paper to be printed in the annual volume of the Association, it is not necessary to enter into details.

Col. SYKES communicated extracts from a letter from Dr. G. Buist, 'On four simultaneous Experiments in the Island of Bombay to determine the Fall of Rain at different Heights below 200 feet.'—Dr. Buist gave the details of the means which he adopted to insure accurate results. No satisfactory conclusion could be drawn, because the gauges at the several heights below and at 200 feet did not give uniform results:—sometimes the most elevated gauges having the greatest fall of rain,—and at other times the lower gauges had the greatest quantity. Nor did gauges at similar heights receive the same quantity of rain.

'On Atmospheric Daily and Yearly Fluctuations,' by Dr. G. BUIST.—The object of the author was to show from the annual and daily oscillations of the barometer south of latitude 44° N., that the usually received opinion, that "the annual range of the barometer *increased* and that the daily fluctuations *decreased* as the equator was receded from," was met by so many instances to the contrary as to go far to invalidate the rule. Dr. Buist supplies a list of twenty-five stations from lat. 43° 39′ N. to lat. 42° 52′ S., in which the annual and daily ranges of the barometer are given for the year, and for the summer and winter months. With the exception, however, of Aden, Toronto, St. Helena, and Hobart Town, the stations are confined to the continent of India and within 22½ degrees of latitude north of the equator; and many of the stations are at very different elevations,—which it is known affects both the annual and the daily oscillations. Dr. Buist in his paper discusses the exceptional cases to the supposed rule, and recommends them for scientific consideration.

Sir DAVID BREWSTER inquired what were the hours by which the daily mean temperatures were obtained?—Col. SYKES replied that all the observations taken, he believed, in many cases at intervals of two hours, were given in detail in the tables which accompanied the communication; but that as to the hours used in the reductions for the daily mean temperature, he was not at that moment prepared to state them. He said it was a fact well established from the observations at many of the more elevated stations, that the coldest period of the twenty-four hours was just at or a little before sunrise.—Sir DAVID BREWSTER said that much depended upon the hours selected for deducing the daily mean temperature; and it was a matter of the utmost importance to ascertain whether or not the critical interval in India where the circumstances were so very different was the same as that which had been deduced here from observations continued at widely distant places for fifteen years. Both by the observations carried on in Scotland and those at Plymouth it had been established that for these countries that interval was 11 h. 15 m. And with proper care daily observations at hours separated by that interval would give the correct mean thus: at 9 A.M. and 8 15 P.M., or at 8 45 A.M. and 8 P.M., or at 8 30 A.M. and 7 45 P.M., and so on. It was to be observed, however, that the mean temperature was found to be affected by local causes, as by the outline of the horizon and others. In Scotland they had obtained at several places 74 exact hours which give the mean annual temperature also.

'General Results of Observations during Two Balloon Ascents, made under the Superintendence of the Kew Committee of the British Association,' by JOHN WELSH, Esq.—The author stated that he had not as yet had leisure fully to discuss all the observations which had been taken during the two ascents with the Nassau Balloon, on the 17th and 26th of August;—but would merely mention generally the progress which had been already made towards the accomplishment of the objects contemplated by the Kew Committee, together with such results as he had been able hastily to obtain from the observations. He proceeded to state the various branches of inquiry which had presented themselves to the Committee as worthy of investigation, and the subjects which had been especially selected for examination in the first instance,—those being chiefly the variation in the temperature and humidity of the air due to elevation above the Earth's surface. Mr. Welsh then exhibited the instruments which had been constructed under his direction by Mr. Adie of London, for the purposes of these ascents. The instruments had all been tested by comparison with the standards of the Kew Observatory. They consisted of a syphon-barometer, on Guy Lussac's principle, two pairs of dry and wet thermometers, and the dew-point hygrometers of Regnault and Daniell. One pair of dry and wet thermometers was mounted with the bulbs protected from the effects of radiation by double concentric shades, with brightly-polished silver surfaces, open at top and bottom, for the free circulation of the air. The second pair had their bulbs enclosed within polished tubes, (also protected by polished shades), a brisk current of air being made to pass over them by the action of an aspirator. The object of this arrangement was, to diminish the effects of radiation,—to cause the thermometer to assume more readily the temperature of the surrounding air,—and to remove from the neighbourhood of the wet thermometer the vapour formed by evaporation from its bulb, and thus to cause the instrument to indicate with more accuracy the true temperature of evaporation. Care was taken to procure thermometers of extreme delicacy, the bulbs of those actually employed being cylindrical, about half an inch long, and one-twelfth of an inch in diameter: they were found to assume the temperature of the surrounding medium with very great rapidity. The aspirator used was a pair of elongating cylindrical bellows which were drawn open by weights attached to their lower end—the air being allowed to enter by means of the tube which enclosed the dry and wet thermometer. The same aspirator was, by means of a second stop-cock and tube, used to produce the current of air necessary in operating with Regnault's hygrometer. About 100 observations had been taken of the dry and wet bulb hygrometer during the first ascent, and about 160 during the ascent of the 26th. On the second occasion a considerable number of dew-point observations were obtained, which were generally confirmatory of the indications of the wet bulb hygrometer. On both occasions Mr. Welsh had been ably assisted in the observations by Mr. Nicklin:—the balloon being of course managed by Mr. Green. Specimens of air at great heights were brought down and supplied to Dr. Miller, of King's College, for analysis. The observations during both ascents had been partially reduced, and the resulting values of temperature and tension of vapour for different heights had been projected: these curves were exhibited to the Section. The principal features noticed in each were,—1st, that the tension of vapours decreased at a regular rate for some distances from the surface of the earth, and then *very abruptly* diminished by a large amount, being in fact reduced to nearly the lowest value attained during the remainder of the ascent. The height at which this sudden reduction in the quantity of aqueous vapour occurred was different on the two days—on the 17th it was about 5,000 feet, and on the 26th nearly 8,000.—2nd, it was also noticed that at the same elevation at which the great reduction of vapour took place, the gradual diminution of temperature was for some distance arrested—showing a relative

rise in the temperature where the quantity of aqueous vapour *fell*. This fact was distinctly shown in both the ascents. On Aug. 17th, the greatest height attained was 19,500 feet; the lowest temperature was 8° Fah.; the temperature at the earth being 72°; the rate of decrease of temperature was 1° Fah. for 305 feet. On the 26th, the greatest height attained was 19,000 feet; the lowest temperature was again 8° Fah.; the temperature at the earth being 63°; and the rate of decrease of temperature 1° Fah. for 345 feet. On the 17th the greatest height was reached at 4h. 45m., P.M., and on the 26th at 7 P.M.—Mr. Welsh concluded by acknowledging the admirable way in which Mr. Green managed his balloon, and the zeal and intelligence with which he entered into the enterprises.

Sir DAVID BREWSTER said, that if time permitted, there were many other topics of great interest respecting which he should wish to make minute inquiries from Mr. Welsh; but as matters now stood he should only ask him whether he experienced the oppression and difficulty of breathing which others had described as the result of such a rapid change of atmospheric pressure.—Mr. WELSH replied that he had not experienced the slightest inconvenience or difficulty; but that Mr. Nicklin had told him he had experienced a sense of fulness about the temples and slight headache. He also wished to add, that in his own case his assertion was only applicable to his state of feelings when he remained perfectly still; for he observed when at a high elevation he had occasion to work the bellows of the aspirator, muscular exertion was accompanied by much greater fatigue than when under ordinary pressure.

'Notes on the Meteorology of Ireland, deduced from the Observations made at the Coast Guard Stations, under the direction of the Royal Irish Academy,' by the Rev. Dr. LLOYD.—Dr. Lloyd having been requested by the Council of the Academy to superintend the reduction of the Meteorological Observations, some of the principal results to which he has been conducted are given in the present communication.—The first point to which he invited the attention of the Section was, the distribution of mean temperature in Ireland, at the different seasons of the year. On an examination of the mean monthly temperatures at the several stations, it was found that those of the inland stations (Armagh, Markree, Portarlington, and Athy) were in defect as compared with the corresponding coast stations; the defect being (as might be expected) least in summer and greatest in winter. The daily and yearly ranges of temperature are, of course, greater at the inland than at the coast stations.—Upon examination of the results at the coast stations, it is found that there is a decrease of mean yearly temperature in proceeding northward, amounting to 3° 5′; the mean temperature at Castletownsend being 52° 2′, and that of Bemerana 48° 7′. The rate of decrease is about 1° in 80 geographical miles. Again, there is a decrease of mean yearly temperature, although not so rapid, in proceeding eastward. Thus, from Westport to Dublin, places nearly in the same parallel of latitude, the decrease of temperature is 1° 3′; the mean rate of decrease in proceeding eastward being about 1° in 130 geographical miles. In consequence of this variation, the mean temperature of the western coast of the island exceeds that of the eastern by about 2°.—The following are the angles which the isothermal lines form with the meridian at the several seasons of the year: spring, S. 63° E.; summer, N. 77° E.; autumn, S. 27° E.; winter, S. 47° E. It thus appears that the direction of the isothermals makes a wide oscillation in the course of the year, viz., through an angle of about 80°, their mean direction for the entire year being S. 57° E. It appears, further, that their two extreme positions are in the consecutive seasons of summer and autumn. The latter conclusion, startling as it is at first sight, is completely explained by the form and annual movement of the isothermal lines, as shown in Dove's maps. In fact, there is a rapid flexure of these lines in the neighbourhood of the British Islands, in the autumn and winter months, the lines (as we follow them eastward) first tending to the north-east, and then, after a sudden bend, taking a south-east course. Now this flexure, which is due to the influence of the gulf-stream, begins to manifest itself in the month of September, and the maximum advances westward with the advance of the season; so that the ascending and descending branches of the curve pass through Ireland at a short interval. It is to this flexure that we owe in this country the mildness of our winter climate.—The next point connected with the meteorology of Ireland, referred to by Dr. Lloyd, was the mean elasticity of vapour and the mean humidity. The maximum elastic force of vapour occurs, as might have been expected, at the southern stations, Cahirciveen and Castletownsend; and the minimum at the northern, Buncrana and Armagh. The mean elastic force of vapour in Ireland, during the year 1851, was ·314 of an inch of mercury; and the extreme variation depending on position was ·046. If we divide the actual elasticity of vapour by the maximum elastic force corresponding to the temperature, we obtain the measure of the humidity. The humidity is, as we know, very great in Ireland; its mean yearly value for the whole of Ireland being ·86. The driest stations are, as might be expected, on the eastern coast, and the most humid on the western. The mean yearly amount of rain, at the several stations, for the year 1851, is as follows:—

	Station.	Rain in inches.
20—25	Portarlington	21·2
	Killough	23·2
25—30	Dublin	26·4
	Athy	26·7
	Donaghadee	27·9
	Courtown	29·6
30—35	Kilrush	32·6
	Armagh	33·1
	Killibegs	33·2
	Dunmore	33·5
35—40	Portrush	37·2
	Buncrana	39·3
40—45	Markree	40·3
	Castletownsend	42·5
45—50	Westport	45·9
50—60	Cahirciveen	59·4

It will be seen from the foregoing table,—first, that there is great diversity in the yearly amount of rain at the different stations, all of which (excepting four) are but a few feet above the sea-level; the greatest rain (at Cahirciveen) being nearly three times as great as the least (at Portarlington). 2nd. That the stations of least rain are either inland, or on the eastern coast; while those of greatest rain are at or near the western coast. 3rd. That the amount of rain is greatly dependent on the proximity of a mountain chain or group, being always considerable in such neighbourhood, unless the station lie to the north-east of the same. The author illustrated this last position by reference to the map prepared by Capt. Larcom, at the instance of the Land Tenure Commissioners, in which degrees of elevation, differing by 250 feet, are distinguished by different shades of colour. Thus, Portarlington lies to the north-east of Slieve-bloom, Killough north-east of the Mourne range, Dublin north-east of the Dublin and Wicklow range, and so on. On the other hand, the stations of greatest rain—Cahirciveen, Castletownsend, Westport, &c.—are in the vicinity of high mountains, but on a different side. If we assume the proportion of rain at the different stations to be constant, or nearly so, the preceding numbers may all be reduced to their *mean values* by multiplying by the factor which expresses the relation of the rain of 1851 to the mean at any one station. The following Table gives the yearly fall of rain in Dublin for the last eleven years:—

Year.	Rain in inches.	Year.	Rain in inches.
1841	27·05	1846	34·11
1842	28·08	1849	29·80
1843	27·71	1850	24·16
1844	28·33	1851	26·40
1845	31·49		
1846	36·09	Mean	29·01
1847	25·80		

On this assumption, therefore, the mean yearly rain at any station will be found by multiplying the number of inches which fall in 1851 by 1·1 $\left(=\frac{29·01}{26·40}\right)$. The greatest mean monthly fall of rain in Dublin occurs in October, and its amount is 3·34 inches; the least mean monthly rain is in February, its amount being 1·74 inches. The last point adverted to by Dr. Lloyd, as deduced from these observations, was, the evidence which they afforded of the frequent occurrence of cyclonic movements in the atmosphere. The observations being simultaneous at all the stations, such movements are at once detected by a comparison of the directions of the wind at the same moment at the different stations; and it thus appears that the rotatory movement of the air, which constitutes a cyclone, is by no means confined to the more violent currents, but may be traced even to the gentlest breeze. The author concluded with some remarks on the physical characters of these aerial movements; and he showed in what manner the results of observation should be combined, by the method of least squares, so as to deduce the direction and velocity of the centre of the vortex.

'On Tropical Hurricanes,' by Dr. J. TAYLOR.—The author began by stating the observed facts as to these hurricanes. They begin from 10° to 20° from the equator, but are not observed at it. A hot, sultry, and calm state of the atmosphere, with a low barometric pressure, indicates their occurrence, or immediately precedes them. The force of the wind increases as the centre of the area over which the action of the hurricane extends is approached. The author then pointed out the inconsistency of the theory of Mr. Esby and other American philosophers with the facts observed,—and particularly that a ship situated in a storm of the structure which that theory supposed would find the wind to bear in either direction indifferently in the northern or the southern hemisphere, which is contrary to experience. For the direction of the whirl in the northern hemisphere is always contrary to the motion of the hands of a watch; while in the southern it was as constantly in the same direction for the true cyclone. He stated his conviction that the opinion which is alone consistent with all the facts is, that the movement of the air is one of revolution round a central space which is itself in a state of progressive motion; and that the direction of the rotatory movement is invariable in the same hemisphere. The author then sketched the causes which might give rise to such a rotatory movement; and proceeded to give the theory which he proposed of them,—viz., that the partial vacuum indicated by the low state of the barometer over the area of the storm, and particularly towards the vortex, is not the effect of centrifugal force, but the original cause of the movement, by inducing a translation of air from beyond the boundary of the partial vacuum inward towards its centre,—a motion which would occur in directly converging right lines were the earth and air at rest; but the earth being in motion, and therefore the area of the hurricane turning round with regard to its own centre, the velocity of such movement being greater for a particle of air at a distance from that centre than for one nearer,—as the particles approach it, they retain their greater velocities, and thus move not in radial lines, but in diminishing circles or spirals round the centre. The author then traced the consequences of such combined motions, by supposing the disturbance to commence first around one of the poles of the earth, and then by tracing the change of circumstances which must take place in other latitudes; and asserted, that by calculating by these suppositions, using as data the well-ascertained dimensions of the area over which cyclones extended, a relative movement of the air over the earth, even greater than any that had ever been observed in violent hurricanes, might result. He concluded by showing how an experiment which he had prepared might be performed, so as to exhibit the more striking effects of a hurricane in water, by giving a whirling motion to a wide vessel of water furnished with a valve in the bottom, at a distance from the axis, which could be withdrawn. He also stated his conviction, that the phenomena of sea and land breezes would yet be found to partake of the rotatory character.

'On the Meteorology of Birmingham,' by WM. WELLS.—The author placed in the hands of the Secretary the voluminous records of the several meteorological phenomena observed at Birmingham, and exhibited to the Section a large tabulated sheet containing the reductions and results of these observations.

'Meteorological Summary for 1851, at Huggate, near Pocklington,' by the Rev. T. RANKINE.—This, as usual, contained a summary for the year of the thermometer, barometer, hygrometer, rain-gauge, atmospheric waves, winds, auroræ, and meteors observed at Huggate. It also contained a brief notice of Eclipses.—A paper was also presented 'On an

Aurora observed at Huggate,' by the Rev. T. RANKINE.

SATURDAY.

SECTION B.—CHEMICAL SCIENCE.

'On the Effect of the Moon's Rays,' by Mr. KNOX.—This paper was rather a description of the effects of a lens to fuse different substances, giving the effects produced upon silica and other bodies, noting the temperature of the day at the period of experimenting, and the time occupied. The reference to the experiment of concentrating the moon's rays seemed to be confined to the experience of sensation of the focal light of the lens upon two individuals.

'On the Atomic Weight of Magnesium,' by Mr. A. MACDONNELL.—The results of experiments were stated, which induced the author to conclude that the atomic number for magnesium was 12·107, and the weight of magnesia as 19·95, instead of 12 and 20, numbers that have usually been assigned in chemical works.

'On the Sources of Common Salt,' by Mr. W. BOLLAERT.—The paper 'On the Geographical Distribution of Salt' had been read in Section E. Extracts were given of the author's view, that the masses of rock salt in beds were the result of volcanic agency, rather than deposits from the ocean.

MONDAY.

'On the Principle of the Endosmose of Liquids,' by Prof. GRAHAM, F.R.S.—This was an oral exposition with experiments, of the various laws adverted to. Prof. Graham recapitulated the researches of Dutrochet, Porrett, Magnus, Matteucci, Liebig and others, to explain the movements of fluids in the cells and vessels of plants and animals.

'On the Composition and Microscopic Structure of certain Basaltic and Metamorphic Rocks, and particularly on the Occurrence in them of Iron in the Metallic State as a diffused constituent,' by Dr. ANDREWS.

'On the Application of certain Optical Phenomena to Chemistry,' by Prof. STOKES.—The Professor with the aid of prisms and experiments, and referring to diagrams, gave an account of the dark lines or bands in the spectrum, or prismatic fringes of light,—and that by the interposition of small portions of chemical substances in solution, and in other cases, as by the beads formed by the blowpipe, and on examination, optical means would discover the presence of many bodies by their power upon light. Arguing upon the advantage of this auxiliary power to the chemist, he pointed out the facility with which trials could be made. The salts of per-oxide of uranium, for instance, has a property of showing dark lines in a certain portion of the spectrum, and on one occasion he discovered on a blowpipe bead the lines that were usually associated with the presence of uranium; in that instance he had no reason to expect it could be present, and upon careful attention he found that he had used a platina wire that had been employed with experiments where uranium had been present; and a minute quantity must have remained attached to the wire, and thus become evident. He took a single case of difficulty and where doubt still remained, to call the attention of chemists to the value of optical research where ordinary tests did not avail. He found that manganesic acid in solution had a certain power over light, giving dark bands. There was a class of crimson solutions of manganese which some chemists supposed the per-oxide in solution, and others a different oxide; but Mr. Pearsall, in the *Royal Institution Journal*, had shown the probability that manganesic acid was present: this was a fair case, and accordingly by optical means he decided that manganesic acid was not present. He had considered the effects of acids and bases, but sulphuric acid and potassa made no difference if added to manganesic acid. He considered this a fair case, when no test had been devised to settle the point. Prof. Stokes showed the effect of cobalt, uranium, solution of chlorophylle, sulphate of quinia, and other substances, and gave this verbal statement of the application of optical researches to abridge chemical labour at the desire of the officers of the Sections. Prof. Stokes having recommended a "dumpy prism" to be used for experiments, Sir D. BREWSTER called attention to the prisms of rock salts, which he had formerly used and recommended.

A conversation between Prof. GRAHAM, Dr. ANDREWS, Dr. APJOHN, Mr. PEARSALL and others, took place on the importance of a knowledge of optical properties to act as auxiliaries to tests in chemical researches.

'Is Mechanical Power capable of being obtained by a given amount of Caloric employed in the Production of Vapour, independent of the nature of the Liquid?' by Dr. APJOHN.—Some elaborate tables had been prepared, the object of the whole being to question whether all the elements of temperature, and tension, and quantity of vapours of different liquids, had been correctly compared. Questions of the cost and danger, and difficulty of retaining and using the only fluids that had been named in place of water, such as alcohol, ether and wood spirit—the Doctor did not enter upon;—but he referred to papers by Mr. Ainger on the subjects of power and quantities of heat required, and thought he must come to a different conclusion. In the conversation that followed, the difficulty from imperfect condensation of obtaining all the duty from caloric even in the steam-engine, was remarked as a subject that could be obviated only by great improvements from the mechanic and chemist.

'On Irish Bog Butter,' by J. A. BRAZIER.—The substance bearing this name is found accidentally in the various boggy districts of Ireland, sometimes also in Scotland, and is usually in small kegs. Nothing appears to be known as to what this substance formerly was, or the time of its deposit. The keg—the specimen supplying the material for the experiments—was found in this district, and was given to Mr. Brazier by Dr. Andrews for the subject of examination. The kegs in which the butter was found give an example of the most primitive form of construction, and are about one foot in height and ten inches in diameter. Mr. Brazier proceeded to detail the purely scientific results of his experiments on this substance.

SATURDAY.

SECTION C.—GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

'On the Lower Members of the Carboniferous Series of Ireland,' by Mr. GRIFFITH.—Having briefly glanced at the carboniferous series, as it occurs in various parts of Ireland, he proceeded to describe the yellow sandstones and carboniferous slates, which, he said, are best developed in the north coast of the County Mayo, extending, in a western direction, to the undulating quartz rocks and mica slate at Ballinderry, and in the north of Ireland, in the counties of Londonderry and Donegal. In the north, the series is altogether about 6,000 feet thick, 3,000 feet belonging to the carboniferous limestone, and 3,000 to the slate and yellow sandstones, so that altogether the series is about 6,000 feet in thickness. The first members of the series consist of beds of yellow sandstones, with occasional alternating layers of whitish and greenish coloured shales, red sandstones, and limestones. The beds contain a great number of fossils; and it is a remarkable fact, that fossils of the same character occur in each, and are found from top to bottom. The limestone alone contains upwards of 90 species, some remarkably curious specimens of which were shown by the author; and in the yellow sandstone there is a large number, including fish-beds and plants, such as were first discovered by Col. Portlock, at Moyola, in the County Londonderry. Mr. Griffith next directed attention to various sections in the County Dublin, in which he pointed out the carboniferous slate beds as having a stratification consisting of impure argillaceous limestone, and perfectly distinct in character from the lower limestone; and also to sections in the County Waterford, in which the Old Red Sandstone is found resting unconformably on the Silurian rocks, with carboniferous slates and yellow sandstone below it. He conceived, that what he called the carboniferous slate and yellow sandstone might belong to the carboniferous limestone.

'On the Devonian Rocks of the South of Ireland,' by Mr. JUKES.—Having spoken in the highest terms of Mr. Griffith's geological map, upon which, he said, the Government surveyors would be able to make only very slight alterations, he proceeded to say that he desired, by his paper, to bring before the notice of the Section some very remarkable fossils which had been discovered by the geological surveyors in the southern part of Ireland; and, in the second place, to take the opinion of the Section as to the nomenclature and classification of the rocks. He then proceeded, principally by sections, to describe the Devonian series, as it is found in Ireland, dwelling principally on the position in which the Old Red Sandstone is frequently found, sometimes resting on the lower Silurian rocks, quite unconformably, at other times coming against the granite rocks, and at other times again interstratified with beds containing marine deposits and shales. Taking it for granted, he said, that the Old Red Sandstone is Devonian, yet in no part of the country from Kilkenny to Cork could a division be made, there is such a conglomeration and entanglement as physically to render it impossible to draw a boundary line; and while he was still disposed to take all the rocks below the base of the limestone as Devonian, he believed that no proper and satisfactory solution of the difficulty could be obtained except by the fossils. He then proceeded to allude to the labours of Messrs. Flannigan and Wilson, Government surveyors, and to submit to the Section a number of remarkably curious fossils, which these gentlemen have lately obtained in the course of their investigations in Cork and Kilkenny.

'On the Fossils of the Yellow Sandstone of the South of Ireland,' by Prof. FORBES.—He was afraid, he said, that the statement he should lay before the Section would be imperfect compared with his subject, as the Section had heard enough to make them regard the term "yellow sandstone" as, at least, a very dubious one. The point to which, however, he would direct attention was, the discovery of some remarkable fossils in the beds to which Mr. Jukes had directed special attention; and he thought he might safely assert, in setting out, that these fossils could not be placed under what Mr. Griffith had called the lowest series of the carboniferous system. It appears, he said, that during the course of the labours of the Geological Survey of Ireland, in 1851, strata referable to the "yellow sandstone," and consisting of compact flagstones of a very grey and creamy colour, at the hill of Knocktopher, were found to abound in fossils of great beauty, and apparently entirely new. They consisted of remains of ferns and other plants, in a beautiful state of preservation, and accompanied by a large bivalve shell, which must provisionally be referred to the genus Anodon, and may receive the name of *Anodon Jukesii*. The ferns are wonderfully fine, both with respect to size and perfection of preservation. They belong to the genus Cyclopteris, and to a group in that genus among which the aspect of Reuropteris is assumed. They differ materially from any of the members of this group hitherto described, not only specifically, but also in their general arrangements; and exhibit some peculiarities not hitherto noticed in fossil ferns. The most common of these *(Cyclopteris Hibernicus)* is often two feet in length of its bipinnate fronds. Along with these are species of Lepidodendron and Stigmaria; also curious cones, formed of loose groups of scales or bracts, each furnished with an exceedingly long mucro. All of these appear to be new. Great interest attaches to this assemblage—first, as an indication of fresh, or at least brackish, water conditions at the period of the depositions of the beds; and, secondly, as, if we are correct in considering these strata Devonian, this is the most perfect illustration of the Flora of that epoch yet discovered. Fossil remains of the genus Hyloptychius, and the crustaceous Ptesygotus occur also in these beds. He believed that these fossils would be regarded with the greatest interest by the palæontologists of Great Britain, as giving clearer evidence than any hitherto afforded as to the vegetation of the Devonian period, supposing them to belong, as he believed they did, to that period, and that period alone.

A discussion arose on various points involved in these papers—the PRESIDENT, Sir H. DE LA BECHE, Sir R. I. MURCHISON, Lord ENNISKILLEN, Prof. M'COY and Mr. DUVERNAL taking part:—on the caution to be constantly attached to the wide use of terms, on the fossils referred to, and on the physical structure and natural history and the nomenclature of the strata of the South of Ireland.

'On the lowest Fossiliferous Beds of North Wales,' by Mr. SALTER,—and 'On new Genera of Irish Silurian Fossils,' read by Prof. M'COY.—The first paper mentioned the occurrence of the remains of trilobites.

The second paper gave brief descriptions and diagrams of new shells, plants, and trilobites, on which Prof. FORBES and Prof. M'COY made some remarks.

'On the Discovery of Borings of a parasitical Animal in a Fish-Scale found in Chalk,' by Mr. C. B. ROSE.

MONDAY.

'Geological Structure of the Counties of Down and Antrim,' by Mr. BRYCE.—He commenced by stating that the valley of the Lagan, on which the town of Belfast is situated, is a great depression on either side of which formations of different ages are confluent. On the southern side of the valley the strata belong to the older formation, on the northern side they are the newest that occur in Ireland. The counties of Down and Antrim are thus almost exclusively occupied with rocks peculiar to each other: those in the one county not including those in the other. The author then proceeded to describe the leading geological features of the County Down. The rocks appear nearly vertical, with slight inclinations, sometimes dipping north, and sometimes east. Limestone again occurs at Castlespie, near Newtownards, and between it and the old slate rocks, which stand almost on edge, there are strata of conglomerates, consisting of slate and quartz. Over these occur sandstones three or four feet in thickness, and increasing in thickness towards the Lough, or the Hill of Scrabo.

'On the Fossiliferous Beds of the Counties of Down and Antrim,' by Mr. M'ADAM.

'On the Permian Fossils of Cultra,' by Prof. KING.—Before noticing the fossils, Prof. King made a few observations on the rocks forming the Permian system of the north of England. This system is so called from an extensive division of the Russian Empire bearing the name of Perm, and situated on the western flanks of the Ural Mountains. The name was originally proposed by Sir Roderick Murchison, who was the first to show that the rocks occurring in that region are of the same age as certain magnesian and fossiliferous deposits largely developed in the county of Durham. The name 'Permian' has consequently been applied to the last-named deposits, and on the same grounds it must also be applied to corresponding rocks wherever they may exist. The Professor proceeded to prove that the remarkable patch of magnesian limestone occurring at Cultra, on the shore of Belfast Lough, is a member of the Permian system.

A discussion occurred on these papers by the PRESIDENT, Mr. GRIFFITH, Prof. M'COY, Sir R. I. MURCHISON, Sir H. DE LA BECHE, and others. The principal point of the discussion turned on the magnesian limestone, at Holywood, the Permian character of which was disputed, and left in doubt.

'On the Alps in the Vicinity of Mount Blanc,' by Major CHARTERS.

'On the Sub-divisions of Leptæna,' by Prof. M'COY.

'Observations on the Diamond,' by Sir DAVID BREWSTER.—In the course of last spring I was requested by H.R.H. Prince Albert to give my opinion respecting different forms into which it was proposed to reduce the Koh-i-noor diamond, in order to make it an ornamental gem. In the state in which it then was, it exhibited an inferior display of colours to its glass model, and it was only by surrounding it with a number of vivid lights that its coloured refractions could be developed. Having had occasion to observe some remarkable phenomena in small portions of *diamond*, an account of which was published in the *Transactions of the Geological Society* for 1836, I was desirous of examining so large a mass of diamond as the Koh-i-noor before it was reduced in size, and covered with facets which would not permit it to be examined. His Royal Highness readily granted my request, and I had thus an opportunity of submitting it to the scrutiny of polarized light. In place of producing no action upon this species of light, as might have been expected from its octahedral structure, it exhibited streaks of polarized tints, generally parallel to one another, but in some places of an irregular form, and rising to the *yellow* of the *first order* of colours. These tints and portions of polarized light were exactly the same as those which I had long ago found in many other diamonds, and figured in the *Edinburgh Transactions* for 1815 and 1816. In placing the Koh-i-noor under a microscope of considerable power, I observed in it, and also in each of the two small diamonds which accompanied it, *several* minute and irregular cavities, surrounded with sectors of polarized light, which could only have been produced by the expansive action of a compressed gas, or fluid, that had existed in the cavities when the diamond was in a soft state. In an external cavity, shown in the model, and which had been used for fixing the gold setting, I observed, with common light, a portion of yellow light, indicating a yellow substance. Mr. Garrard and others considered it as gold rubbed off the gold setting; but as gold is never *yellow* by transmitted light, I considered the colour as produced by a yellow solid substance of unknown origin. Sir Henry De la Beche having suggested to me that it would be desirable to make a general examination of the principal diamonds in London, I went next day to the British Museum, and found there an interesting specimen, which threw some light on the yellow solid to which I have referred. This specimen was a piece of colourless diamond, uncut, and without any crystalline faces, about three or four tenths of an inch broad, and about the twelfth of an inch thick, and on its surface there lay a crystal of yellow diamond, with the four planes of semi-octahedron. This singular fact was illustrated by a large model placed beside it. Upon examining the original, I noticed a pretty large cavity in the thickness of the specimen, with the extremity of which the yellow octahedron was connected; and finding a portion of amorphous yellow diamond in the other end of the cavity, I had no doubt that the yellow crystal had emerged, in a fluid state, from the cavity when it was accidentally opened, and had immediately crystallized on the surface of cleavage. I am well aware that such an opinion makes a good demand upon the faith of the mineralogist; but to those who have seen, as I have done, the contents of fluid cavities in crystal solidifying and even crystallizing on the face of cleavage, while another portion of the contents of the cavity escaped in gas—to those who have seen in topaz cavities numbers of regularly formed crystals, some of which, after being fused by heat, instantly recrystallized—the conclusion I have drawn will be stripped of much of its apparent extravagance. In examining a number of diamonds in the Museum of the East India Company, to which Col. Sykes kindly obtained me access, and about *forty* or *fifty* in the possession of Messrs. Hunt & Roskill, I found many containing large and irregular cavities of the most fantastic shapes, and all of them surrounded with irregular patches of polarized light, of high tints, produced undoubtedly, by a pressure from within the cavities, and modified by their form. Among these specimens I found one or two *black* diamonds, not *black* from a dark colouring matter, like that in smoky quartz, but black from the immense number of cavities which they contained. Tavernier has described a large and curious diamond which throws some light on the subject of this notice. It contained, in its very centre, a large black cavity. The diamond merchants refused to purchase it. At last a Dutchman bought it, and, by cutting it in two, obtained *two* very fine diamonds. The black cavity through which he cut was found to contain *eight* or *nine* carats of what Tavernier calls *black vegetable mud!*

TUESDAY.

'Report on Crag Formations and Coprolites,' in a Letter from Mr. LONG.

'On the Conditions under which Boulders occur in Scotland,' by Mr. SMITH, of Jordan Hill.

'On the Disposition of Granite Blocks in Argyllshire,' by Mr. BRYCE.

'On the Occurrence of Glacier Moraines in Arran,' by Prof. NICOL.

'On the Geology of a Portion of the Himalayah Mountains,' by Major VICARY, of Wexford.—A section from the neighbourhood of Umballa in the plains towards the flanks of the Himalayah above Subathoo and near Scinde shows, that all the formations from the younger tertiary to the crystalline rocks of the great chain occupy inverted positions, though the younger bone and gravel beds plunge under the older tertiary, or nummulite formations, and these again under the great rock masses of the chain are of the highest antiquity. Sir R. I. Murchison pointed out the analogy of this Himalayah phenomenon to the grand inversion of order which he had indicated in the Alps, and then passed a warm eulogium upon Major Vicary, a brave Irish officer, who, under the difficulties of active service and even in the face of the enemy, had collected materials of great importance adorning geological science.

'On some Peculiarities of Granite in certain Points of the Pyrenees.'

'On some Points in Geological Theory,' by Mr. HENNESSEY, of Cork.—Mr. Hennessey briefly stated the reasons which led him to form the conclusion, that there was no probability of any change being effected in the surface of the earth by the action of any agent in its interior.

WEDNESDAY.

'On Certain Furrows and Smoothings on the Surface of Granite, caused by Drift Sand, at the Cape of Good Hope,' by Dr. STANGER.—It appears by the observation of the author that rocks are polished by the sand driven by the winds, and exhibit on a smaller scale similar effects to the polishing by glacial action.

Mr. SAUL, of London, referred to the supposed action of water on geological formations, and the position of the poles of the earth.

'On the Mode of Succession of the Teeth of Cochliodus and Poecilodus,' by Prof. M'COY.—Two genera of fishes found in the carboniferous rocks of Armagh.

'On the Geological Structure of Spain,' by M. DE VERNEUIL.—A discussion followed, in which the PRESIDENT, Prof. PHILLIPS, Prof. NICOL, and Prof. M'COY took part.

'An Account of the Changes in the Cooling of the Granite of Mont Blanc,' by M. ACHILLE DELESSE.

Prof. M'COY made a communication in reference to the discovery of a fossil fish by Capt. Jones.—The Professor, by means of drawings of the fossil in question, showed the matters in which it differed from those of the species with which it had been classed, and the resemblance it bore, in some respects, to the sharks found on the Australian coasts.

'An Account of the Researches of German Geologists,' by H. HENNESSEY.

SATURDAY.

SECTION D.—ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY, INCLUDING PHYSIOLOGY.

'Report upon Researches into the Structure of the Ascidians,' by Mr. T. H. HUXLEY, Surgeon, R.N.

Prof. ALLMAN expressed the interest which he had taken in this Report, and made some remarks on the subject giving views of his own.—Prof. OWEN made remarks confirmatory of the views adopted by Mr. Huxley.

'On the Signification of the Ovigerous Vesicles in the Hydroid Polypes,' by Prof. ALLMAN.

'On a peculiar Structure in some of the Marine Bryozoa, indicative of a difference of Sex,' by the Rev. T. HINCKS.

'Catalogue of the Shells found in the Alluvial Deposits of Belfast,' by Mr. J. GRAINGER.—The greater part of the town of Belfast is built upon alluvial deposits of sand and silt. These depositions extend far into the bay, and are extensively exposed at low water, reaching to Holywood upon the County Down side, and to Whiteabbey upon that of County Antrim.—The localities which were most investigated were the embankments raised for the two railways which run along the sides of the bay, and the cuttings made during the progress of the harbour improvements. The embankments of which the railways consist are formed almost entirely of the sand and mud raised on the spot, and leaving numerous shallow excavations. The cuttings, however, made to afford a straight channel instead of the old tortuous course of the tidal river presented shells from much deeper levels. They extended to the depth of nine feet from low-water mark, and eighteen from that of high water. It affords an example of the importance of seizing opportunities for prosecuting scientific researches, presented by the progress of altogether different operations, when we consider that these places will never again be accessible to inspection (the channel being now filled with water, and the railways traversed by continually passing trains). All these localities presented vast numbers of shells, which

appeared rather scattered everywhere throughout them, than lying in regular beds. This, together with the fact that the same species were found at almost every depth, made it impossible to observe levels to which the species could be said respectively to belong. The shells, no matter at what depth found, were all of recent species; thus fixing the whole formation of one geological age. In addition to these localities may be mentioned the foundations of the town generally; the whole affording a range of about twenty feet in the vertical. Eighty species were enumerated. Of this number not one is extinct; five are not now living in the bay; seven occur so sparingly that they can scarcely be called inhabitants of the bay, but are rather occupiers of some very limited spot in it; while the great majority of the remaining seventy species dwell at the distance of several miles from their ancient stations, although the latter are still under water. Thus, six per cent. of the former occupants of the harbour have left it, while nine per cent. are in the fair way of doing so. The shells which occurred in the beds in the greatest numbers were those of the edible Mollusca.

Dr. LANKESTER read the 'Twelfth Report of a Committee appointed to make Experiments on the Growth and Vitality of Seeds.'—The seeds set apart for this year's sowing were those collected in 1844. It was the third time the same seeds had been experimented on, and it was found that there was a very evident decrease in the numbers which have vegetated, compared with those of previous sowings. Dr. Lankester explained the object of the Committee, and stated, that the fact of raspberry seeds growing, which had been taken from the stomach of the body of a human being, buried in a tumulus in Dorsetshire, and which had been doubted, had been re-investigated during the past year, and there seemed no reason to doubt that the seeds, thus buried for centuries, had germinated.

Dr. ROYLE stated, that having been present when the original mass of matter from the stomach of the dead person was brought to Dr. Lindley in London, and the raspberry seeds discovered in it, he had no doubt of the correctness of the conclusion that the seeds which had thus been swallowed and buried, had germinated after the lapse of centuries.

'On the Geographical Distribution of Animals in connexion with the Progress of Human Civilization,' by W. OGILBY, Esq.—The author treated his subject in a very popular manner, and pointed to the less civilized nations of the world, as being so from the absence of animals capable of domestication. America and Australia were the great types of this deficiency. The following conclusion of his paper will give an idea of the general argument and style. "Let us now examine the facilities which the natives of Europe, Asia, and Africa possessed for developing civilization compared with those of America and Australia. The former had those great *collaborateurs* in their social progress, they had the horse, the ass, and the camel, for beasts of burden; and they had the sheep, the ox, and the goat, for food and a thousand other useful purposes. The consequence of this was, that, at a very early period—at a period of which there are few authentic historical documents extant—the nations of Western Asia had advanced in civilization to an extent which is now only beginning to be thoroughly understood and appreciated. The researches of such eminent men as Dr. Layard into the antiquity of Assyria and Egypt, prove this beyond question; and show that those nations had advanced to a power which, in modern times, has scarcely been equalled, and that we are only now in the same state with regard to civilization that they were three or four thousand years ago, whilst the less fortunate inhabitants of America and Australia would be obliged, by the want of those facilities possessed by the former, to remain in their original condition for eternity."

PRINCE CANINO said, that there were some points on which he coincided with the author, but there were others also on which he differed. He did not consider that it was the animals who were to be blamed for the backward state of the aborigines of America and New Holland, but the people themselves. As a beast of burden, he thought the American bison might be tamed, and made to serve that purpose as well as the ox, for it was a stronger animal, and possessed many useful qualities which the ox did not. As another example of what the people of those countries might do in this way, he would refer to the American grapes, which at one time were thought so useless that there was a proverb to that effect; but now it was found that a good wine can be made from them. In confirmation of Mr. Ogiby's opinions as to the origin of domestic animals, he might say that the prototype of the common cat was that kept in the temples of Egypt.

MONDAY.

'On the Character of the Sertularian Zoophytes,' by Mr. WYVILLE THOMSON.—His remarks were confined to the pointing out of some of the most remarkable peculiarities in this very numerous class of zoophytes. He described their appearance and the circumstances under which they are found; and exhibited bottled specimens of most of the species found along the Aberdeenshire coast. With regard to the specific distinctions of those species, he conceived that the standard of classification hitherto adopted as by no means a safe one. As an instance of this he referred to the *Sertularia rosacea* and *Sertularia margareta*, which had been described by naturalists as belonging to separate species; but on recent and minute investigations it has been found that there is no specific distinction between them, and that they belong to a third, *Sertularia pinasta*. He suggested that, instead of the ovigerous vesicles being regarded as the principle of comparison in determining the species, the stem and general skeleton should be adopted as being more fixed and invariable.

Prof. ALLMAN thought that we must not hastily destroy the characters afforded by the ovigerous vesicles, although others were no doubt of value.—Prof. OWEN thought perhaps that the ovigerous vesicles should not be trusted for specific characters, and that the forms of the polypidom and polyp vesicles afforded more secure characters.—The Rev. T. HINCKS regarded the cases brought forward as exceptional, and quoted many instances in which the characters derived from the ovigerous vesicles were strong and secure.

'On the Developement of the Fermentation Fungus in the Fluid of the Warm-water Flax-steeps,' by Prof. ALLMAN.

'On a Microscopic Alga as a Cause of the Phenomenon of the Colouration of Large Masses of Water,' by Prof. ALLMAN. It appeared, in little conglomerated gelatinous-like masses, and, when submitted to the microscope, it was found to consist of a number of fronds.—The younger fronds were nearly spherical, and consisted essentially of a central mass of transparent gelatinous matter, surrounded by a crust composed of minute cells, containing a green colouring substance. The crust being much slower in its growth than the internal nucleus, it soon bursts, and the nucleus then, by an apparent spontaneous action, assumed a regular form, not unlike an hour-glass, which soon separated into two distinct fronds. Some of them being put into a glass tube, and placed in the window, were observed to arrange themselves in a mass on the side of the tube opposite to that exposed to the sun's rays—that side of the mass towards the light being formed into a beautiful concave curve, which might, he thought, when fully investigated, reveal some important facts as to the nature and influence of light.

'On the Distribution of the Marine Algæ on the British and Irish Coasts, with reference to the (probable) Influence of the Gulf Stream,' by Prof. DICKIE.—There were, he said, forms of marine Algæ generally admitted to be characteristic of our northern coasts, and others of the southern. The remarks he was about to make referred to those generally deemed of southern type; that is, those which usually are more or less abundant in low latitudes, and, on the other hand, are absent from high latitudes. Such species, natives of our coasts, may be classed under three heads: first, those confined to the southern parts of Great Britain and Ireland; second, species of more extensive range, since they extend to the north of Ireland and south-west of Scotland; third, those found abundantly in the south of England, and ranging along the western coasts of both islands, as far as Orkney and Shetland; and the species enumerated under these three classes, and amounting to more than twenty, are, so far as we can ascertain up to the present time, absent from a certain part of the east coast of Scotland. A considerable proportion of them reappear in Shetland and Orkney. The marine vegetation in these northern islands resembles that of the north of Ireland, though there is a difference between them of from four to five degrees of latitude. The marine plants of some of the north-eastern counties of Scotland, intermediate in latitude, are of more boreal character. The drifting of tropical fruits, &c., to the western and northern parts of Ireland and Britain, is a proof of the direction and presence of the Gulf stream,—the developement of southern forms of Algæ, at the extreme northern parts, is a proof of the same, and, moreover, seems an indication of its influence in reference to temperature. Are we to consider their absence from certain parts of the east coast of North Britain as owing to a lower sea temperature than in localities where they exist? The portion of the coast in question is precisely that which, from the generally understood course of the Gulf stream may be least exposed to its influence. Investigations respecting the temperature of our seas are, however, still desiderata, and without such, an important modifying element has been overlooked having reference to the climate of the British Islands.

Prof. E. FORBES said that the distribution of marine animals corresponded with those of marine plants. The same anomalies which Dr. Dickie had pointed out with regard to plants existed with regard to animals. Less attention had been given to the distribution of marine Algæ than almost any other organic existences. With the exception of the labours of Dr. Harvey, little or nothing has been done. We wanted a more accurate knowledge of the temperature of the ocean at different depths.—[This hint resulted in a subsequent recommendation from the Section that the Government would prosecute this inquiry.]—Prof. WALKER-ARNOTT said that he possessed waggon-loads of Algæ from all parts of the world, which were greatly at the service of any botanist who would work at them. The collecting part of the task had been done,—the naming and arranging were now alone necessary. Dr. Harvey could do no more than he had done at present.

'On a New Species of Acaleph from Belfast Bay,' by Mr. HYNDMAN.

'On some Fishes, Crustacea and Mollusca found at Peterhead,' by Mr. C. W. PEACH.—The fish were Yarrell's blenny (*Blennius Yarrellii*) in considerable numbers, and Ray's bream (*Brama Raii*). A new species of *Hippolyte*, and several specimens of *Linapontia nigra*, constituted the contributions to the invertebrate Fauna of Peterhead.

SATURDAY.

SECTION E.—GEOGRAPHY AND ETHNOLOGY.

'On the Site of certain Ancient Mines,' by the Rev. Dr. HINCKS.—Dr. Hincks referred to several Assyrian inscriptions,—copies of which he exhibited and explained. As he interpreted the characters, he understood them to record the receipt of tribute of silver, salt, copper and gypsum; and from the accompanying illustrations he traced the existence of such mines in a part of Cappadocia, and also in the district of Asia Minor bordering on the Persian Gulf.

M. PIERRE TCHIHATCHEF, who had travelled in the country alluded to, being requested by the President to communicate any information which might throw light upon the inquiries of the Rev. Dr. Hincks, in reply to the lecturer, stated that rich mines of salt, copper and lead existed in many parts of Asia Minor about Armenia, which, if worked by Europeans, would be very productive, but were now explored upon bad principles. He described the position and circumstances connected with some of the places, and stated that the Persian Government had also sent out scientific gentlemen to search for iron in the country.

Dr. HINCKS then entered into critical investigations of some of the names mentioned in Scripture, and gave it as his opinion that the Israelites crossed the Red Sea not at the place usually supposed, close to Suez, but lower down at the open sea, which would bear out more fully the Mosaic description.

Mr. J. GRATTAN submitted a collection of crania and casts of skulls, collected principally from the Round Towers of Ireland. He adverted to explor-

ations made by himself and others in the round towers of Ardmore, Cloyne, Drumbo, and other places, in ten of which human remains, and in eleven the crania which he exhibited were found,—invariably under a coating of lime under the floor, and in some cases enclosed in chambers of stone, which were proved to be contemporaneous with the erection of the towers.

'Notes on the Distribution of Animal Life in the Arctic Regions,' by Mr. A. PETERMANN.—The occurrence of animals in the Arctic regions, and its bearing on the missing expedition under Sir John Franklin, is a subject which has of late excited a good deal of interest, and has given rise to the most conflicting opinions. Arctic explorers in particular have varied so much in their statements of the results of their own personal observation, that it seems almost impossible to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion. Some have maintained the existence of animals in the Arctic regions in great numbers, affording abundance of food to man; others as stoutly insist upon the extreme scarcity, if not total absence, of animals. Mr. Petermann then proceeded to state, that the views hitherto entertained regarding this subject were narrow, circumscribed, and consequently erroneous; that individual observations in particular localities, comprised within a small space on the American side, had been received as data upon which to build general statements regarding the entire Arctic regions, though in such observations the whole Asiatic side of the Polar basin had been altogether overlooked. Arguments were then adduced, from the geographical features, and natural history of those northern regions, to prove that the commonly received hypothesis, that with ascending latitudes there was a proportional descent of temperature, and a consequent decrease of animal and vegetable life, is a fallacious one. With regard to the bearing of these observations upon the Franklin Expedition, Mr. Petermann further remarked:—The general opinion is that the missing vessels have been arrested somewhere between Wellington Channel and Behring's Straits, and the Siberian shores.—Most probably their position is nearer to the latter than to the former points. As these three regions abound in animal life, we may fairly conclude that the intervening portion partakes of the same character,—and, moreover, that the further Sir J. Franklin may have got from Wellington Channel, and the nearer he may have approached the north-eastern portion of Asia, the more he will have found the animals to increase in number. The direction of the isothermal lines corroborates this assumption, as they are indicative of a higher summer temperature in that region than in any other within the Polar basin. Those countries being probably uninhabited by man, the animals will have continued unthinned by the wholesale massacres by which myriads are destroyed for the sake of their skins or teeth. An interesting fact was mentioned by Lieut. Osborn,—namely, that Captain Penny, in September, 1850, had seen enormous numbers of whales running southwards from under the ice in Wellington Channel. We know this to be also the case in the Spitzbergen sea every spring, and that these animals are numerous along the Siberian coasts. This not only proves the existence of one, or perhaps two, Polar seas, more or less open throughout the year, but also that these seas abound in animal life: to satisfy enormous numbers of whales, an amount of food is required which cannot be small. And it is well known among the Tchuktchi, on the north-eastern coasts of Siberia, where land to the north is said to exist in contiguity to, and probably connected with, the lands discovered by Captain Kellett, that herds of reindeer migrate between those lands and the continents. Taking all these facts into consideration, the conclusion seems to be a reasonable one, that Franklin, ever since entering Wellington Channel, has found himself in that portion of the Arctic regions where animals probably exist in greater plenty than in any other.—Under these circumstances alone his party could exist as well as other inhabitants of the Polar regions; but we must not forget that, in addition to the natural resources, they would in their vessels possess more comfortable and substantial houses than any of the native inhabitants. So far as food is concerned, reasonable hope, therefore, may be entertained that the missing Expedition would not altogether suffer by the want of it; their fate, however, depends upon other circumstances as well, among which that dire scourge of mariners, the scurvy, is probably more to be feared than any other.

Sir R. I. MURCHISON expressed it as his opinion that the ascertained fact that there was abundance of animal life available for food in these regions afforded, among other things, one ground for hope that this adventurous party still survived, and that he, for one, would never give up that hope until their death were actually ascertained, or some other circumstances transpire sufficient to prove that his hope was a delusion; and while even a shadow of hope remained, he trusted that the British would not cease their efforts to seek out and rescue these unfortunate men from their fearful and perilous position.—Prof. OWEN, being requested to state his opinion concerning the paper that had been read, observed that, with regard to the various subjects discussed in the paper, he could not, from the want of sufficient information, pronounce any decisive opinion; but he thought, from the facts stated respecting the temperature and the existence of animals in such abundance, there was a very strong probability that Franklin's party might still be in existence.—Mr. REEVE remarked that, in most of the Arctic expeditions of which any account had been given, the greatest difficulty encountered by explorators was that of obtaining food;—not that there was a scarcity of animal life, for all the information received by him tended to confirm the statements of Mr. Petermann regarding its abundance, but these animals were generally beyond reach—they could not, in fact, be got at, though they had been seen in great numbers. As an example, he stated that, in Dr. Sutherland's expedition, they could not obtain food even for the dogs which drew the sledges, and they would themselves have suffered severely had there not been an abundant stock of provisions in their ships. It was his opinion that, from the inaccessibility of food, for one reason, not to mention any other, these helpless men had long since found their graves in these dreary and desolate regions.—Col. SABINE thought that where the Esquimaux could live Englishmen could live, and that, too, with much greater ease and comfort than the natives of those regions, inasmuch as they possessed a shelter to some extent from the inclemency of the climate on board their ships, and means of procuring subsistence, and that effectively, in their stores of ammunition. With regard to the probability of their escaping that pestilence among sailors, the scurvy, it was impossible for him to offer any opinion. It was certainly a very long time to be at sea; but notwithstanding, he thought there were still reasonable grounds for hope.—Sir D. BREWSTER confirmed the general opinion, by arguments drawn from the geology of the country, and by reference to ascertained facts respecting the temperature of those regions.—Sir R. I. MURCHISON alluded to the expedition under Dr. Rea, who had no difficulty whatever in procuring food for his party, and who stated that they were in a much better condition after than before their expedition to the Arctic regions.—Prince DE CANINO observed that, until positive evidence of the fact that these men had ceased to exist, had been obtained, every one was bound by every feeling of compassion, as well as by all the ties of duty to men who had perilled their lives for the public weal, not to keep silent, but to raise his voice in demanding that some great national effort should be made to deliver them if living, and if dead, which he hoped and trusted was not the case, at least to relieve the public mind from its suspense regarding them. If it were so that Sir John Franklin and his party had found their graves in those desolate and inhospitable regions, let them have all the glory due to courageous explorators for the good of mankind.

MONDAY.

'On the Comparative Merits of the Proposed Routes to India,' by Col. CHESNEY.—"The use of the overland route," Col. Chesney observed, "dates almost from the discovery of India itself. We find that the far-seeing Elizabeth maintained a fleet at Bir to facilitate trade along the Euphrates, which being then the high road to India, was constantly made use of by Ballie, Fitch and others, who had occasion to pass by that line with merchandise. The route from Europe was by Alexandretta and Aleppo to Bir on the Euphrates, whence the goods were carried by boats, partly for the use of the inhabitants of the country, and partly for India, whither the products of Europe were conveyed at this period, by way of the Persian Gulf. In the time of Herodotus, Mesopotamia was the most productive country in the world,—and as it still retained a portion of its commercial wealth at the period of which we have just been speaking, this route was but the continuation, or rather the remains of the trade of Tyre, Sidon, Egypt, &c., *and not*, as has been frequently imagined, the adoption of the Levant Company of a new and shorter line than that by the Cape of Good Hope. Up to the time when the East India Company ceased to trade, Bushire, Bussorah and Baghdad, were productive seats of commerce. But although their value to England has greatly diminished in consequence of the cessation of the commercial intercourse which previously existed, I may just observe that it appears from official returns, that the trade between India and the Persian Gulf is still about two millions annually. The line of the Euphrates, however, had, as it still continues to have, another advantage for England. The direct line from London passes by Vienna, Constantinople, and Asia Minor, to Aleppo; from whence, by the desert of Arabia, it reaches Bussorah. Messengers in Europe, and Tartars in Arabia used to accomplish this journey in from twenty-five to thirty-six days—and fast-sailing schooners carried the despatches along the Persian Gulf to Bombay in about twelve days more. The route by the Red Sea had been used in the same manner, but being less speedy by a great deal, the regular transit was continued through Arabia up to the peace of 1815; and it was considered of such importance, that on examining in the archives of Bombay the results of the intercourse by this route, in 1836, I found that instead of trusting to the secretaries, the communications on this subject were from the pen of Lord Wellesley himself."—Col. Chesney then gave an account of his explorations in the East prior to the Euphrates Expedition, of which he was the Commander, and of the Expedition itself. The particulars were made known to our readers at the time, and have since been published,—we must therefore confine our report to the comparative merits of the proposed routes to India. It appeared from the Colonel's communication, that in the autumn of last year the Turkish Government took up the subject, and, after communication with Col. Chesney, two steam vessels of suitable dimensions have been constructed at Birkenhead, and will speedily be launched on the rivers of Mesopotamia. "I feel, however," said Col. Chesney, "no small anxiety lest a great undertaking should fall to the ground from want of competent management, such as might be found by British enterprise either on this or any other line.—Of late, the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, in competing with the Peninsular and Oriental Company, appears to have come to the conclusion that long and powerful steamers, using both the screw and paddles, might reach India, by the Cape, in about thirty-two days; and it is understood that vessels of this description are now being built. Admitting that the most complete success should attend this great undertaking, and that a distance of 10,790 miles should be accomplished within the specified time, it is quite clear that this line will have to compete with vessels of similar power on the shorter lines,—namely, the one of about 5,238 miles by the Red Sea, and that of 4,823 miles by the Euphrates. Of another line, that by America, which is to be brought before this Section, I know little or nothing; but it seems clear to me that either of the other two must have manifest advantages. As the communication by the Red Sea has for a long time been as regular as can be desired, it only remains to notice the facilities belonging to the line through Asiatic Turkey and Persia; and again by the same line of country, partly by railroad and partly by steam-vessels. A railway already exists from London to Hungary; and ere long it may reach Constantinople, either by crossing the Balkan, partly by means of stationary engines, or coasting the seashore by way of Varna, in order to turn this chain, and thus reach Constantinople with facility. The

great chains of Asia Minor present, as I know, and as you have seen by Mr. Ainsworth's paper, very serious impediments; but not such as *might* not be overcome by the science of the present day; and having once attained the valley of the Mesopotamian rivers, the line might be continued along the southern shores of Persia and the coast of Mekkran, to India. But although practically attainable, the enormous expense on the one hand, and the unsettled state of this part of the country on the other, render such a line of communication only likely to be successfully attempted at some distant period. We may therefore postpone the consideration of all that is eastward of the Euphrates, and confine the question to a railway through Arabia, having a steamer to India from one extremity, and another to Trieste from the other. The line supposed is to quit the Mediterranean at the Bay of Antioch, and pass from thence by ancient Aleppo to the Euphrates at Jáber, and so along the right bank of the river to its estuary,—a distance of 715 miles. Were this completed, with the assistance of powerful steamers at each extremity, letters might reach Bombay from London in eighteen or nineteen days, and messages, partly by electric telegraph, in ten days. 715 miles of a single line of railway on the American plan, might be executed for about 5,720,000*l.*; or with two powerful steamers on the Arabian, and as many on the European side, for about 6,000,000*l.* sterling, including the necessary port in the Bay of Antioch. Instead, however, of engaging, in the first instance, in such a serious outlay, temporary, and by no means costly, arrangements can be made. There is, as we all know, a railway open to Trieste, from whence the Austrian Lloyds Company's vessels would carry the mails and passengers to Scanderoon, which, as a *temporary* harbour, requires no outlay whatever. From thence by the air-line, it is but 110 miles to Beles, on the Euphrates, between which place and Bussorah small steamers might be used.

	Days.	Hours.
London to Trieste	3	12
Trieste to Scanderoon	2	12
Scanderoon to Jáber	1	10
Jáber to Bussorah	5	10
Bussorah to Bombay	4	12
Delays	1	10
	18	18

—and if partially using the electric telegraph, ten days. Such an opening as this, *as a commencement*, might be accomplished with a *bonâ fide* capital of 50,000*l.*, or at the outside 80,000*l.*; and if the undertaking were conducted by practical men, I should have no fears as to its result. For the temporary land journey, either camels might be used, with frequent relays, or the carriages of the country, called *Tach-i-van*, which are carriages slung between two camels or horses; and the necessary protection from place to place being connected with the hire of the animals, this would give large employment to the Arabs, and their interest would go hand-in-hand with the undertaking. During our extensive intercourse with them the Arabs showed the most favourable disposition towards us; and they were not only glad to be employed, but proved remarkably faithful, not only in transporting goods and stores, but in money also. All our stores, and upwards of 6,000*l.*, were safely carried in small sums from time to time by Arab messengers, without any loss whatever; and the existence of commercial intercourse for centuries in Arabia is the best proof that no great difficulty can attend more extended relations with this people. As the fertility of Mesopotamia greatly exceeds that of Egypt, being capable of growing indigo, cotton, sugar, grain, and wool to any amount, this country opens a vast field for agricultural and commercial enterprise, with the safe and productive investment of capital. Besides the advantages of a postal communication with India alternately with that by the Red Sea, a ready intercourse with Southern Persia, Arabia, Mesopotamia, and Kurdistan, must greatly extend the outlets for our manufactures, and would probably afford at the same time desirable localities for colonization. The climate is healthy; and it could be easily shown by calculation that there would be ample returns for the capital of any company that may be judiciously organized. One of my officers, Mr. Hector, remained on the Euphrates, and commencing from nothing, has realized a small independence by the occasional freightage of a ship from England with cotton and other goods. The natives both of Arabia and Asia Minor are anxious for European manufactures, which, when I was in Mesopotamia, were chiefly obtained from Russia, and of an inferior quality. These goods were retailed by the native merchants at an enormous price, their profit being generally cent. per cent. It is, however, necessary to consult the taste of the natives in cottons, muslins, and other manufactures, to insure success. The Russians have done this judiciously, and have secured popularity for their goods. To carry out the whole project of a railway through Arabia only 1,205,000*l.* would be required, and the annual cost would be about 140,000*l.* The greater object of a railway to India all the way would require about 33,800,000*l.* But my proposal only requires for a beginning 50,000*l.* or 80,000*l.*, to be gradually increased as success crowns our efforts to a capital of 1,205,000*l.*; and we may leave the question of the thirty-three millions for our sons or our grandsons.

'On the Connexion between the Indian, European, Semitic, and Egyptian Forms of the Personal Pronouns,' by the Rev. Dr. Hincks.

'On the Present State of Medo-Persic Philology,' by Prof. M'Douall.

'On a Recent Journey across Africa,' as communicated from Her Majesty's Foreign Office to the Royal Geographical Society.

'Latest Explorations in South Africa to the North of Lake N'gami.'

'Expedition, under Mr. F. Galton, to the East of Walfisch Bay.'

'An Attempt to account for numerous Proofs for sudden and violent Drainage, in the Valley of the Dead Sea, with a proposition for a New Line for a Ship Canal to the East Indies,' by Capt. Wm. Allen, R.A.—Capt. Allen on a recent visit to the Dead Sea was struck by appearances of alluvial deposit in horizontal lines on the mountains surrounding this remarkable depression of the earth's surface, which observations have proved to be about 1,400 feet below the level of the Mediterranean; also by abrupt sand cliffs, on both banks of the Jordan, by parallel and raised beaches on the northern shores of the Dead Sea, perfectly similar to the actual beach; lastly, by conical hills with flat tops of alluvial deposit, but with torn and rugged sides. Lieut. Lynch, U.S.N., and Dr. Robinson, have observed similar appearances. Capt. Allen argued that these could not have been the result of evaporation alone; but assuming that this depressed valley had been originally a long narrow sea, stretching from Mount Hermon (the source of the Jordan) to the Gulf of Akabah, and joined to the latter by a narrow strait, which strait, having in it islands and coral reefs, the growth of the latter, in process of countless ages, arrested the sand and gravel thrown up from the gulf, and thus becoming dry land cut off communication between the two gulfs,—evaporation from the first, which had an enormous surface, at the moments of separation, as compared with the volume of water, supplied by the Jordan and a few smaller streams, would soon bring down its level below that of the original sea. But in falling, the surface would be divided into two or more basins by irregularities in the bottom. Of these, the larger surface would continue falling, while the smaller, having the Jordan running through it, would preserve the level it had attained at the moment of division, until the irregularity in the bottom, or the barrier of division, having been forced by the weight of water and by the action of the Jordan, the water from the upper would be transferred to the lower and larger basin, with a violence which would tear up and scour its former bed, leaving marks of its action of which the terraces, 500 feet high, the sand cliffs, the parallel beaches and conical flat-topped hills, are the monumental records. But if the barrier should at a certain depth have rock too hard to be forced, then a part of the water would be reserved in the upper basin as a freshwater lake; such as that of Tiberias, while the process goes on with the larger surface, till it contracts to such dimensions as will balance the supply. It might be easily ascertained whether the Dead Sea be now in that condition. It may not only be so now, but it may have been so in the days of Lot; and could have had no connexion with the catastrophe recorded in Scripture as a direct visitation. In assuming the sea, which formerly filled this depression, El Ghor, to have been separated from the Gulf of Akabah and the Red Sea by a narrow strait, Capt. Allen feels warranted, by the accounts of travellers, in believing the present condition of that strait to be that of a short tract of land, very little, if anything, above the level of the Gulf of Akabah; though what he conceives to be a wrong reading of some of these accounts have led geographers to assign an elevation of 500 feet to the water-shed of the Wady Araba. If the former should prove to be correct, as would appear also by analogy with the Strait of Tiran, then the water of the Gulf of Akabah is only prevented from overflowing the depression by a very slight barrier. Capt. Allen found by personal observation and measurements, that the other, or northern, end of the depression is also separated by a low tract of land—the plain of Esdraelon—from the Mediterranean, which has at its culminating point an elevation of not more than 200 feet. If canals were cut through these two tracts of land, the Red Sea at one end, and the Mediterranean at the other, would rush in and soon fill the Ghor, raising the surface of the Dead Sea to its former level, namely, that of these two seas. We should then have a magnificent ship-canal, affording a direct communication with the East Indies. Capt. Allen said it was impossible for him to enter into details of expense and engineering difficulties, which could only be ascertained by actual survey; but both of these would be reduced to little more than affording openings for the entrance of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans, the enormous force of which, as "backwater," aided by that of gunpowder, would soon enlarge the openings to any size that might be required for navigation. The Sultan, through whose dominions this canal would pass, would be amply compensated for the loss of a profitless territory, by the facilities it would give him of reaching countries which now barely acknowledge his sovereignty, by the post dues, and by the means it would afford his subjects of making their pilgrimage to Mecca.

Sir R. I. Murchison, in remarking upon this gigantic idea, asked what advantage it had over a canal through the Isthmus of Suez?—Capt. Allen replied, that the difference was that the canal through the Isthmus of Suez would require to be wholly cut by manual labour; while that proposed would mainly be done by enlisting the operations of nature in the force of the two oceans.

'Late Explorations in Syria and Palestine,' by the Chevalier Van de Velde, of the Dutch Navy.

TUESDAY.

'On the most Rapid Communication with India, *viâ* British North America,' by Capt. Synge.—Having pointed out that a route towards the North by a line almost direct from England, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, would be the shortest, the writer compared the relative advantages afforded in British America and the States when another line was proposed, and stated that the former possessed superior facilities. The plan which he suggested was composed of four distinct links of communication, each independent in itself, capable of separate execution, and opening up important sources of profit. Railways throughout Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, connecting the seaboard with the interior, were essential to the success of the plan. The Report then entered into details of the project; which contemplated the connexion of Lake Superior, Winnipeg, the Rainy Lake, and the rivers and lakes intervening, to the foot of the Rocky Mountains,—and thence by creating permanent dams or reservoirs, to open the passes through those mountains, and regulate the descent of the waters to the Pacific. The paper entered into the calculations of the altitudes of the lakes, the highest water being estimated at about 1,400 feet above tide-water; and having referred to the ascent accomplished in the Welland Canal, and the necessity of a perfect geographical survey to ascertain the levels with precision, the writer urged the practicability of the design, and gave elaborate details of the beauty and fertility of the country to show the important results which might be obtained from opening up the communication.—But the author's views have already been developed at great length in our columns [*Ath.* Nos. 1265—1267].

'The Origin, Characteristics, and Dialect of the

People in the Counties of Down and Antrim,' by the Rev. Dr. HUME.—The district comprising the Counties of Down and Antrim, of which Belfast is the natural centre, is one which has exercised a most important influence on the destinies of the human race in these islands. In Down, the patron Saint made his first convert, and there his ashes repose; in Antrim, the real Ossianic poems are supposed to have existed. In Down was the ancient Ulidia, from which the extended name Ulster is derived; in Antrim was the ancient Dalradia, the name of which was applied to a large portion of modern Scotland. Ireland was originally known as Scotia, or Scotia Major; and, when the name was superseded at home, it was retained by our enterprising colonists to Argyle and Lorn, and afterwards extended to all North Britain, after the conquest by Kenneth in the ninth century. The line of kings descended from Fergus the son of Erc not only mingled its blood with Saxon monarchs of England, but was afterwards transferred to England:—so that Queen Victoria traces an authentic descent from the petty chieftains of this neighbourhood in the fifth century. More than a thousand years afterwards, the debt of colonization was repaid, at the time of the Plantation of Ulster. The Anglo-Saxon population had been so long separated into two branches, the English and Scotch, differing in country, laws, religion, manners, prejudices, &c., that they must be regarded as two peoples, and not one. If to these we add the remnant of the native Irish, there are three distinct elements, from the composition of which, in different quantities and localities, the inhabitants of the two countries are derived. Their localities are the following:—the Irish, in the hilly districts, as in the glynnes of Antrim; and the Irish-speaking population in the neighbourhood of Cushendall.—There are a few in almost every parish, and several in the great towns. In Down, few occur north of Downpatrick and Ballynahinch; they then converge to the mountains of Mourne, by the Parish of Loughinisland. In the past generation Irish was frequently spoken in the markets of Downpatrick, Castlewellan, Dromara, and Ballynahinch; now it is rarely, if ever, used as a separate mode of communication. In the districts of the Celts they preserve their traditional antipathies, though they assimilate in language; and the terms "Irish" and "English" are used currently by neighbours in reference to ancestral origin. The Scottish immigration followed two natural routes—by the Mull of Cantyre to the County Antrim, near the Causeway; and by the Mull of Galloway to the County Down, by Donaghadee. From the earliest time, coracle, skiff and coaster must have passed in this way, and the two distinct streams ran right across the counties. In Down, the Scotch current is traceable by Comber, Saintfield, Killileagh, and Annahilt, nearly to Hillsborough; also, by Castlereagh and Purdysburn, to near Belfast. In the County of Antrim, the course is by Ballymoney and Ballymena, up to the town of Antrim, and over the back of Devis and the Cave-hill. The English settlers occupied mainly the low countries, such as the basins of the Lagan and Bann, and the banks of Lough Neagh. Belfast was originally an English town, but its external increase has been mainly from the two Scottish districts. Lisburn was a small Welsh colony; it is now practically an English town. In one Barony of Antrim, of 128 townlands, the population is all of English origin; and Aghalee, Ballinderry, &c., look like parts of England. At various points the different races meet, but refuse to mingle. There are English, Irish, and Scotch quarters in several towns, such as Downpatrick and Carrickfergus,—and the Lagan, near Lisburn, separates the two races. In one half of the parish of Hillsborough the people are all Scotch, in the other they are all English. A hill near Castlewellan separates the two races; and the island of Rathlin has its two promontories occupied, one by the Irish, the other by the English and Scotch. The religion, habits, customs, &c., may all be deduced from this distribution. In religion, for instance, the rule is, that the English are Episcopalians; the Scotch, Presbyterians; and the Irish, Roman Catholics. The lines of Scottish population may be marked on the map by a double chain of Presbyterian meeting-houses, while, in the English districts, they are rare or unknown. In fourteen Presbyteries of the General Assembly, seven of which are in each county, there are upwards of 200 congregations. If to these we add other Presbyterian congregations, not connected with the Assembly, we shall find that about half of all the congregations in Ireland are situated in these two counties, or connected with Presbyteries that centralize in them. More than one-half of these are in rural districts, unconnected with villages, and called by the names of townlands; showing that the Scotch were in general agriculturists, and less settled in towns than the English. In the English districts the Church-and-King feeling is strong, but, from the magnitude of the parishes and the distance of churches from particular points, they are less attentive than they should be to their religious duties. In the Irish districts the Roman Catholic congregations are large, and those of the two branches of the Protestant Church are small. In the English and Scotch districts, several parishes are united to form one in the Roman Catholic arrangements; and again, Drumgooland, where Protestants are few in number, is divided into two Roman Catholic parishes. This is in the neighbourhood of Dolly's Brae, and it is said that in two townlands of Backadderry and Magheramayo there are scarcely any Protestant families. The habits of the people as well as their creed indicate their origin. In the English districts there is more comfort and tidiness than we find elsewhere; for the man of Scottish ancestry does not enjoy life so well, though he may be actually richer. The Scotchman is often more intelligent than his English neighbour, but he rarely excels him in weight of character. In the English districts the farms are large, and there is a better sort of house, furniture, stock, food, clothing, &c. The man of English origin will live and let live. In the markets of Lurgan, Lisburn, Moira, and Portadown, the Down farmer is known from the Antrim one, or rather the Scotchman from the English, by his hardness in driving a bargain. The old English sports and pastimes were kept up till recently at Lambeg, the May-pole is still known in Holywood, and tradition leads us to believe that certain mystery plays have been performed in the district. The custom of hiring servants at stated fairs is followed in Antrim, as is the case in many other towns and places of England; and while those who attend for the purpose at Carlisle carry a straw in the mouth, those at Antrim carry a little white rod in the hand. The settlers on the Marquis of Hertford's estate were in general natives of the shires adjoining the Bristol Channel, and as their ancestral district is the apple district of England, so the barony of Upper Massereene is the apple district of Ireland. After the lapse of 200 years, the ancient custom is preserved as if it were of yesterday. The superstitions of May-eve and Hallowe'en are still practised, and not one of the ceremonies in Burns's poem is neglected, though their origin is unknown. The names of persons and of places are also highly illustrative of the people. In the English districts, we meet with such names as Turner, Standfield, Hull, Moore, Shields; in the Scottish, Dunbar, Edgar, Livingstone, Kennedy, Douglas, and sometimes they undergo curious transformations. In the Irish districts, a few names are used with distinctive terms and epithets, and sometimes Irish names are translated into English or Anglicized; MacShane becomes Johnston, and Ginnif, Sands, while M'Gurnaghan is altered to the more euphonious Gordon. Names of places are often derived from those of persons, as Hill-hall and Hills-borough from the Downshire family; Gill-hall and Gilford from the MacGills; and similarly Warings-town, Ross-trevor, Echlin-ville, Mount-stewart. Grooms-port is Graemes'-port, and Ballymcarrett the village of Mac Art. Many names are indistinctly known as Bryan's-ford, Lyle-hill, Randals-town; others allude to the original possessors, as Acre M'Cricket, Taggart's-land, Douglas-land, Dobbin's-land, Ballycopeland, Bally-french, Bally-gilbert. Dr. Hume concluded his remarks with a *vivâ voce* description of the Irish dialect in these two countries, and showed, by various quotations, its local characteristics, and also its usefulness. From the fusion of many peculiarities and the mingling of provincialisms from various parts of the United Kingdom, it is particularly useful in the illustration of our old English literature.

'Recent Survey for a Ship Canal through the Isthmus of Central America,' communicated through the Royal Geographical Society, by the Foreign Office.

'On the Misapplication of the Terms, Development and Evolution.'

'Notes on Blumenbach's Classification of the Human Race,' by R. CULL.

'Remarks on a Collection to illustrate the Ethnology of Java,' by Dr. BIALLOBLOTZKY, in a letter to Dr. Hodgkin.

'On the Expedition to the Interior of Central Australia in search of Dr. Leichardt.'

'On the Upper Nile,' by Consul VANDEY.

SATURDAY.

SECTION F.—STATISTICS.

'The Laws of the Currency in Ireland exemplified in the changes that have taken place in the Circulation of Bank Notes in Ireland since the Act of 1845,' by J. W. GILBART, Esq.—The circulation of notes begins to decline every January—slow at first, but afterwards more rapidly until July, and reaches its lowest point in August. It then begins to rise, and continues to do so until January, when it again declines. This was accounted for from the fact that about September the harvest began to be disposed of, and the rent to the landlord was paid about the end of the year, when the notes returned to the Bank, either to be placed to the account of the landlord, or to be converted into cash. The total number of banks of issue was 163, of which 79 were in Ulster. As Ireland had a population of 6,500,000, and as the population of Ulster was only 2,000,000, their proportion of banks out of 163 would have been only 30. In some portions of the country the average circulation of small notes (under 5*l.*) was only 50 per cent. of the whole; whereas, in Ulster, it was 86 per cent.—owing to the peculiarities of the linen trade requiring small amounts in the purchase of materials, paying for the manufacture, &c.—though lately the trade had undergone some change, by which small amounts of money were not so often required as formerly. The average amounts of gold and silver kept by the banks for the purposes of meeting their notes, varied from 29 to 38 per cent. Gold could now be so readily obtained from England, by steam-boats and railways, that it was not at present necessary to keep so large an amount of gold or silver in their coffers as formerly.

'Statistics of the Revenues of the University and some of the Colleges of Oxford, compiled from the Report of the Oxford University Commission,' by JAMES HEYWOOD, Esq., M.P.—It appeared, as far as could be ascertained, that of nine colleges, the average income of the heads of houses was 1,100*l.* a year,—and as regarded Fellows, taking in the Canons of Christ's Church, the average was 234*l.* a year. The total income of the Oxford University was about 22,000*l.*, and of the colleges, 152,000*l.*; at Cambridge, the income was about 133,000*l.*, and of Trinity College, Dublin, about 50,000*l.*, making the total about 355,000*l.* There were 557 fellowships in Oxford, of which about 35 were vacant every year. The revenue arising from the University Press, by the printing of Bibles and Prayer-books, was stated to be about 8,000*l.* a year—though the amount was not regularly paid over, but only when it had increased to sums of 40,000*l.* or 60,000*l.*

'A notice of the Progress of the Sewed Muslin Manufacture in Ireland,' communicated by Mr. HOLDEN, and read by Prof. HANCOCK.—It stated that the trade was introduced into Ireland between 1800 and 1810, but little progress was made with it until the period between 1820 and 1830. The introduction of lithographic printing between 1830 and 1835, instead of the old block system, was one of the most important elements in firmly establishing the trade. The old blocks cost from 3*s.* 6*d.* for simple patterns, to 6*l.* or 7*l.* for more intricate, besides the time (two or three weeks) occupied in the preparation of the patterns, and cutting them upon the blocks, whilst they could now be produced in a few hours at about the same amount of shillings as it formerly cost pounds. So extensively had the business increased during the last fifteen years, that there was now employed in Ulster, and other parts of Ireland, nearly a quarter of a million individuals.

The wages of the young persons was, when they first commenced, only from 6*d.* to 1*s.* per week—the more experienced obtained 4*s.* to 6*s.*, and a few first-class workers 10*s.*—and there was now paid between 500,000*l.* and 600,000*l.* per annum for the manufacture, exclusive of the cost of the materials; and moreover, the employment was afforded in the best manner, being given to young females at their own homes, under the supervision of their parents. A great deal of good had also been effected by the establishment of training-schools for teaching the embroidery, and the landed proprietors had been very forward in establishing those schools. Amongst others, the Earl and Countess of Enniskillen established one of these schools; and the result was, that the females of Enniskillen were now earning, from embroidery, no less than 400*l.* a week. The Irish manufacture was rapidly growing into importance, and, despite of fiscal arrangements, was making great way on the Continent:—even in France, where the import of goods of this description was interdicted, a large quantity obtained admission by smuggling.

In reply to questions, Mr. Holden stated that they now used zinc plates instead of stones for the purpose of printing the patterns, as it was found to be much cleaner. He had received a great many additional orders since the Great Exhibition, but whether it resulted from that cause he could not tell. Amongst others, he had recently received orders from Spain and Germany.

'Statistics of the Island of Portsea,' communicated by the Literary and Philosophical Society of Portsea.—A mass of documents, giving minute particulars of the results of laborious inquiries into nearly every subject connected with that locality.

MONDAY.

'On the Present State of the Law of Settlement and Removal of Paupers in Scotland,' by Dr. Alison.—Having remarked on the difference of the law in Ireland, Scotland, and England, the Doctor denounced that of the two latter kingdoms as repugnant alike to justice and to common sense; and cited numerous authorities to show the impolicy and hardship in times of distress in manufacturing districts of removing parties who knew nothing of agriculture back to agricultural districts, merely because they were born or had a settlement in those districts. The law of settlement lately introduced into Scotland had prevented the otherwise beneficial working of the new law. Strangers were allowed to obtain a settlement in different parts of Scotland by five years' independent residence without parochial aid. This system was so equitable that he did not wish to see it altered,—but it was surrounded by so many difficulties that it could hardly ever be fairly carried out. Thus, a man, however industrious, might, after living four years and ten months in one place, meet with accident, require casual relief, and thereby lose his settlement. If an Irishman gave Scotland the benefit of his labour for thirty years and acquired two or three settlements in the country, he lost all claim to relief if by removal he had not been residing five years in the district he lived in when requiring relief. A married woman, however respectable, could not gain a legal settlement,—but a woman unmarried, however desolate, could do so. He would recommend the legal right to relief wherever destitution might show itself, administered by local boards, under proper restraints from a general fund to be raised throughout the whole of the United Kingdom,—one-third of the necessary funds being raised in the district where the relief was given, in order to insure a due caution and economy in the administration of the funds. The Doctor also condemned the system of leaving the relief and assistance of the poor too much to voluntary charity.

'Should our Gold Standard of Value be maintained if Gold becomes depreciated in consequence of its Discovery in Australia and California,' by Prof. Hancock.—After a long dissertation on the standard of value in different countries and ages, that in England being now 5 dwts. 9½ grains of gold to the pound (which originally meant the pound weight of fine silver—that standard having been altered in consequence of repeated depreciations in value, until silver was only one-third of the value it was when the standard of value was fixed),—after showing how the standard might be depreciated, by altering the quantity of gold or silver representing it,—the alteration of the purity of the metal representing the standard, by the substitution of some other commodity for gold and silver as the standard,—and from the standard falling in value from excessive supply,—and referring to various tamperings with the currency until it was restored by Sir Robert Peel's Act of 1819,—he stated that the last cause of depreciation of the value was the one with which they had then to deal, from the recent discoveries of gold in Australia and California. When the large discoveries of gold and silver took place in South America there prices fell considerably in value; but though the Government took the matter into serious consideration, they were unable to find any remedy for the depreciation in the value of the precious metals arising from their excessive supply, though it caused great confusion in the carrying on of all descriptions of trade, and the collection of taxation. He was of opinion, notwithstanding the theoretical opinions of many writers, that from the parallel of what took place when the South American mines were discovered, the gold, if depreciated in value, would cause great confusion in the country; and he would, therefore, suggest that silver, which did not appear likely to be depreciated, should be taken as the standard of value. Should, however, silver also be depreciated, there ought to be a scientific inquiry to see whether, from some combination of metals, a standard of value might not be found which would have the same effect with regard to the commerce, &c. of the country as the compensating pendulum had with regard to time.

Mr. Bennoch considered that the learned Professor had argued on wrong data. In 1847, the reduction of 5,000,000*l.* in the currency in the Bank of England reduced the value of property in England by 400,000,000*l.*, and discounts increased from 8 to 12, 20, or 25 per cent.—12 per cent. being the average—whilst now discounts might be obtained at 1½ per cent. Gold was no real standard of value, it being only the representative of the standard—and, therefore, there could be no need of altering the standard even with the reduction of the price of gold, by which the number of representatives of value would be increased. The hon. gentleman proceeded to argue in favour of a paper circulation, founded on the value of land, and to maintain that the Act of 1819, returning to cash payments, had really proved most disastrous to the interests of the country, and much increased the amount of the national debt beyond what had been borrowed.—Prince Canino followed on the same side, and contended there was no danger that gold would be depreciated in value. He could not agree with the proposition for substituting silver for gold as a standard of value, as he believed the value of silver would follow that of gold. One reason why he believed gold would not materially fall in value, was, that France, Italy, and many other countries, were not in possession of sufficient gold, and therefore, it would not fall in value until all those countries were thoroughly saturated with it.—Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Perring contended that no alteration should be made in the standard of value, for even though some loss might be sustained by those having realized property, the impetus given to trade would more than compensate for any loss so caused.—Prof. Hancock replied, and contended that he had never argued for the depreciaton or alteration in the standard of value, but only for an alteration in the representative of value, to prevent depreciation. With respect to the observations of Mr. Bennoch, relative to founding the standard of value on the price of land, all history showed that no value had so much varied as that of land. He predicted that all the changes in value in gold would take place within the next ten years, after which, if it were found desirable, gold might be again returned to as the standard of value.

'Statistics of the Deaf and Dumb in Ireland,' by Mr. Wilde.—This was an abstract of the Report on the condition of the Deaf and Dumb in Ireland taken in connexion with the Census Commission of 1851. In a series of tables amounting to no less than sixteen in number he furnished a variety of data for judging of the conditions under which this form of permanent disease exists and is perpetuated. Among these, were tables showing its proportion to the general population, and relative proportion of the sexes affected—their education, and susceptibility to education, both literary and industrial—the class of the community which the malady chiefly affects—and the localities where it principally prevails,—with a view to seeing whether geological position, soil, aspect, elevation, humidity, dryness, salubrity or insalubrity of climate, density or paucity of population, unhealthy crowded cities or open fertile plains, acquired disease, hereditary predisposition, family peculiarity, or the consanguinity of parents, may have conduced to the developement and propagation of this disease. Mr. Wilde stated generally that while in Europe the average of deaf and dumb was 1 in 1,593,—4,449 deaf mutes were returned for all Ireland,—or, 1 in 1,580.

'A short Account of the early Bills of Mortality at Dublin.'

[*Note.*—In our report [*ante*, p. 983] of Col. Sykes's paper 'On the Census and Condition of the Island of Bombay' there is a mistake. Col. Sykes did not account for the excess of males over females in Bombay by the assertion that "female infanticide" was common *there*. What he did say was, as he explains, that "infanticide had prevailed in Kattywar to an extent which induced the Government to encourage a marriage fund from which portions might be given with the daughters of the chiefs and others, so that the inducement might be lessened to destroy their infant females."]

SATURDAY.

Section G.—MECHANICAL SCIENCE.

'On the Jet Pump,' by Mr. J. Thomson.—The author stated that the purpose for which the instrument is designed, is, to clear the water out of the pits of submerged water-wheels, when access to them is required for inspection or repairs. For this special purpose it was likely to prove very useful. A drawing and model exhibited rendered its construction easy of explanation. The action of the jet pump depended on two principles. One is the same as that of the steam-blast used in locomotive engines and in the ventilation of mines. The other is one which was known to the ancient Romans, and was used sometimes by them for drawing off more water from the public pipes than they paid for.

'On Vortex Water-wheels,' by Mr. J. Thomson.—The subject is a new variety of the general class of water-wheels called turbines. In this machine the moving wheel is placed within a chamber of a nearly circular form. The water is injected into the chamber tangentially at the circumference, and thus it receives a rapid motion of rotation. Retaining this motion, it passes onwards towards the centre, where alone it is free to make its exit. The wheel, which is placed within the chamber, and which almost entirely fills it, is divided by thin partitions into a great number of radiating passages. Through these passages the water must flow on its course towards the centre, and in doing so it imparts its own rotatory motion to the wheel. The whirlpool of water acting within the wheel chamber, being one principal feature of this turbine, leads to the name "vortex" as a suitable designation for the machine as a whole. The velocity of the circumference is made the same as the velocity of the entering water, and thus there is no impact between the water and the wheel; but, on the contrary, the water enters the radiating conduits of the wheel gently, that is to say, with scarcely any motion in relation to their mouths. In order to attain the equalization of these velocities, it is necessary that the circumference of the wheel should move with the velocity which a heavy body would attain in falling through a vertical space equal to half the vertical fall of the water, or, in other words, with the velocity *due* to half the fall; and that the orifices through which the water is injected into the wheel chamber should be conjointly of such area that when all the water required is flowing through them, it also may have a velocity due to half the fall. Thus one half only of the fall is employed in producing velocity in the water; and, therefore, the other half still remains acting on the water within the wheel chamber at the circumference of the wheel in the condition of fluid pressure. Now, with the velocity already assigned to the wheel, it is found that this fluid pressure is exactly that which is requisite to overcome the centrifugal force of the water in the wheel, and to bring the water to a state of rest at its exit, the mechanical work due to both halves of the fall being transferred to the wheel during the combined action of the moving water and the moving wheel. The effects of friction, and of some other modifying influences, are, for simplicity, left out of consideration; but in the prac-

tical application of the principles they must be taken into account. Mr. Thomson exhibited a model of the machine, together with a number of drawings illustrative of its several varieties of form and manner of construction.

A discussion took place on the properties of Mr. Thomson's invention in the case of the vortex wheel; Mr. APPOLD contending that its power would be small in comparison with what was stated by Mr. Thomson, and that its expense would not be any great improvement on the principles for the same end at present in use; while, on the other hand, Mr. WEBSTER, Dr. ROBINSON, and the CHAIRMAN believed that the invention was a great addition to mechanical science.

'Remarks on the Minie Rifle,' by Mr. FAIRBAIRN.—Mr. Fairbairn observed that, until of late years, all the gun barrels for the army, and other descriptions, had to be welded upon mandrils, some of them formed by a bar of iron rolled upon the mandril, in a spiral direction, and then welded, by repeated beatings from the muzzle to the breech. Others were differently constructed, by welding the bars longitudinally, in the line of the barrel, and not in the spiral direction adopted in the former process. Now the whole is welded at one heat, and that through a series of grooves in the iron rollers, specially adapted for the purpose. This, with other improvements, has rendered the manufacture of rifles and other arms a matter of much greater certainty and security than at any former period. Admitting the advantages peculiar to this manufacture, it does not, however, affect the principle of the rifle itself, in which there is no alteration, but in every respect similar, even to the spiral grooves, which, I believe, are not altered, but are the same as in the old rifle. This being the case, it has been a question of much interest to know wherein consists the great difference in the practice with the new rifle, as compared with that of the old one. It is not in the gun, and must, therefore, be in the ball, or that part of the charge which generates the projectile force. But, in fact, the improvement consists entirely in the form of the ball, which is made conical, with a hollow recess at the base, into which a metallic plug is thrust by the discharge. The plug is so constructed as that when driven into the ball, it compresses the outer edges against the sides of the barrel, and, at the same time, forces a portion of the lead, from its ductility, to enter the groove, and to give the ball, when discharged, that revolving motion which carries with such unerring certainty to the mark. In the practice which I witnessed, with one of those rifles, on the marshes at Woolwich, the following results were obtained. Out of twelve rounds, at a distance of 700 yards, as near as I can remember, only one bullet missed the target, and the remaining eleven rounds were scattered within distances of about six inches to four feet from the bull's eye. At 800 yards three shots missed the target, and the remaining nine went through the boards, two inches thick, and lodged themselves in the mounds behind, at a distance of about twenty yards. The same results were obtained from a distance of 900 yards, and at 1,000 yards there were very few of the bullets but what entered the target. In these experiments I have to remind you that the end of the rifle was supported upon a triangular standard, and the greatest precision was observed in fixing the sight, which is graduated to a scale in the ratio of the distance, varying from 100 to 1,000 yards, which latter may be considered the range of this destructive instrument.

Mr. ALFRED J. WOODHOUSE then read a short paper 'On the Mould for casting Conical Bullets.'

'New Tubular Boiler,' by Mr. FAIRBAIRN.—This subject was illustrated by tables and diagrams. The new boiler consists of two furnaces the same as the double-flue boiler, but with this difference, that the cylindrical flues which contain the grate bars are united at a distance of eight feet from the front of the boiler into a circular flue which forms the mixing chamber, and which terminates in a disc plate, which contains a series of three-inch tubes, eight feet long, and similar to the locomotive boiler. These tubes in a boiler seven feet diameter are 104 to 110 in number, and from the thinness of the metal become the absorbents of the surplus heat escaping from the mixing chamber and the furnace. On this principle of rapid conduction, the whole of the heat, excepting only what is necessary to maintain the draught, is transmitted into the boiler, and hence follows the economy of entirely dispensing with brick-work and flues,—an important desideratum in those constructions.

Mr. J. BARTON 'On the Permanent Way of Railways.'—This paper referred to the general experience of railways of great traffic.

Mr. GODWIN 'On an Improved cast-iron Sleeper for Railways.'—The improvement which Mr. Godwin suggests consists in substituting a cast-iron chair and sleeper for the permanent way of railways, in cases where, from the decay of the wood sleeper, it may be necessary to reconstruct the line. The fastening of the rail to the sleeper is the main feature in the invention, and consists in driving a cast-iron wedge between the rail and chair, forcing the rail upwards, and thus producing a simple and permanent fastening. Models were exhibited. Mr. Godwin suggested, as a further security against the wedges shaking loose, that they may be driven in with sal ammoniac, and thus ensure an immovable and permanent line of road.

MONDAY.

'On Improvements made in the Harbour of Belfast,' by ROBERT GARRETT, Esq.—This paper described the situation of the town of Belfast on the River Lagan, at its junction with that extensive inlet known as Belfast Lough, and stated that the courses of the tides do not tend to the formation of the shoals and bars so formidable at many harbour entrances. It appears there are 14 miles square of good anchorage ground, and from 2 to 10 fathoms of water. The particulars of the river and the Lough, and the various engineering additions for accommodation, were then detailed,—from 1720, when the first Quay wall was built, and 1785, which marked the commencement of the progress which has continued to the present time. The suggestions, improvements, and works of Messrs. Rennie, Telford, Walker and Burgess, and Mr. Smith the Resident Engineer to the Harbour Commissioners, were described:—and a discussion ensued, wherein W. WEBSTER, Mr. GARRETT, Mr. APPOLD, Mr. GODWIN, and the Chairman, Mr. WALKER, took part.

'Mechanical Proof of the Composition of Rotatory Forces,' by JOHN BARKER, M.B.—This was an apparatus constructed for the purpose of exhibition and demonstration of these powers.

'On a Dynamometric Machine for Measuring the Strength of Textile Fabrics, and other Substances,' by M. PERREAUX.

'A series of Observations on the Discharge of Water, from actual Experiment,' by Mr. J. F. BATEMAN.—Mr. Bateman stated that his experiments proved the accuracy of formulæ established by Chevalier Dubuet, for calculating the mean velocity of water in the separate channels.

MISCELLANEA

International Postage.—The following examples of the strange anomalies which the International Postage Association is established to remove, are given, in confirmation of our own, in last week's number of *Lloyd's Newspaper*:—a publication which, our readers by this time know, has passed under the editorship of Mr. Douglas Jerrold.—"Two hundred and ten miles from England the mail steamer runs into the quaint and busy city of Amsterdam; and every letter that it carries thither from London is charged 1*s.* The same steamer then continues its journey 272 miles further—along a coast more difficult, and through seas more stormy—till it reaches Hamburgh; and for every letter that it has carried the additional distance, is charged 8*d.* 8*d.* for 482 miles—1*s.* for 210! * * If the general tariffs be looked into, it will be seen that these absurd variations prevail throughout—just as if some mischievous Puck had arranged it in a frolic. To Calais, 24 miles, the postage is 10*d.*; to Ostend, 66 miles, it is only 6*d.*; to Vigo, 660 miles, it is 2*s.* 2*d.*; to Vienna, 896 miles, it is only 8*d.* To Venice, the postage is 1*s.* 5*d.*; to Naples, 4 miles further, it is only 5*d.* To Constantinople—distant from London 3,000 miles—a letter is charged 3*s.* 3*d.*; to New York, the same distance, it is only 1*s.* Still more difficult is it to understand the philosophy of our system in the case of towns situated near each other. On the opposite shores of the Pacific Ocean—at the entrance of that magnificent estuary known as the Rio de la Plata, two cities, much spoken of lately in this country, look down from the hills—Monte Video and Buenos Ayres. These cities are both in the same country—are both members of the Argentine Republic. Monte Video has the slight advantage of being 100 miles nearer to England. Yet the postage to Monte Video is 2*s.* 7*d.*, while to Buenos Ayres it is only 1*s.*! If anything could add to the absurdity of the fact, it is that the same mail which carries these letters, calls, on its way to La Plata, at Rio de Janeiro—300 miles nearer to London than is Buenos Ayres—and there lands its letter-bags, charging for each letter 2*s.* 9*d.*! Nor are these anomalies confined to foreign countries. Look at our Colonial postage. The same mails take out letters for the Cape, for Sydney, and for New Zealand: they touch at Cape Town—6,700 miles from London—and deliver their letters at 1*s.* each. The journey is continued until Sydney, at twice the distance, is attained, and the letters still cost no more than 1*s.* Pursue the voyage 1,000 miles further—to New Zealand—and the rate, so far from being augmented, is reduced to 8*d.*! So it is throughout.—A system thus wanting in all reasonable bases cannot possibly resist the steady efforts of a body of earnest reformers, appealing to and sustained by an enlightened public opinion. Ocean postage must be reformed."

Statistics of the Irish Exhibition at Cork.—In a lecture at Cork on the Irish National Exhibition, the lecturer, Mr. Maguire, took occasion to mention that the attendance at the Exhibition had been as follows:—Season tickets, 36,006; two-shilling tickets, 5,661; shilling tickets, 12,253; sixpenny, 17,728, making a total, up to that day, of 72,458 persons who had visited the Exhibition.

Eclipse of Thales.—I venture to offer the following remarks on the subject of the Eclipse of Thales,—the date of which is fixed, in your last number, by Mr. Hind, to 585 B.C.—(*a*) In the Canon of Ptolemy mention is made of the record of a Lunar Eclipse at Babylon in the *seventh* year of Cambyses. Dr. Ideler of Berlin has calculated its date, and gives the 16th July, 523.—(*b*) Hence the death of Cyrus must have happened about *seven* years previously,*—in 529 or 530 B.C. Now, according to Herodotus, Cyrus died after a reign of twenty-nine years; and thus he defeated and dethroned Astyages cir. 559 B.C.—(*c*) Again, Herodotus writes that Astyages was deposed, after a reign of *thirty-five* years. He succeeded his father Cyaxares, and the latter, therefore, died cir. 594 B.C.—(*d*) But if Cyaxares (in whose reign the eclipse predicted by Thales occurred) died cir. 594 B.C., it is impossible that the eclipse in question could have happened in 585 B.C. A.

Aug. 30.

Irish Packet Station.—A letter published in the Limerick papers states, that the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the relative merits of Galway or the River Shannon as a packet station for American vessels have made a report. They have reported, it is said, not only favourably but decidedly in favour of Foynes, a small town on the south side of the Shannon, in the county of Limerick. Foynes lies on the narrow part of the river, just before it swells into the estuary formed by the confluence of the Fergus, and is protected from the violence of tides and currents by a cluster of small islands which lie a short distance off shore. As yet there is no communication with it by railway,—but a branch from Limerick could easily be laid down. Meanwhile, the men of Cork are steadily pressing the claims of Queen's Town on the attention of the world—certainly an unrivalled harbour,—and they say, nearer to Halifax and New York than either Foynes or Galway.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—E. R.—J. G.—X. X. X.—J. L.—received.

J. T. K., jun.—We fear the hypothesis relative to comets' tails is not in accordance with observed facts. Our Correspondent is referred to Herschel's 'Astronomy.'

R. W. T.—This Correspondent informs us, that after some careful experiments, he can discover no difference between the sensibility, &c. of the iodide of potassium and the iodide of ammonium, in the Collodion process.

* According to Ptolemy, an Eclipse was recorded at Babylon in the *twentieth* of Darius. Dr. Ideler gives 502 B.C. for its date. Hence Darius began to reign 522 B.C.: and allowing *eight years* for the reign of Cambyses and the usurpations of the Magian Smerdis, we have 530 B.C. as the date of Cyrus's death.

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"Yours truly,
"SHERIDAN MUSPRATT, F.R.S.E., Dr. Phil., &c. &c.
"To Messrs. W. & S. KENT & SONS, Upton-upon-Severn."
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Giessen, July 24, 1852.
N.B. The Baron's Original Letter is in the hands of Mr. Miller, at the Jerusalem Coffee House, Cornhill, where it may be seen by any one taking an interest in the matter.

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